

TURCO-BULGARIA
TREATY SIGNED IN
CONSTANTINOPLE

Sofia Submits to Porte Demands
and London Agreement Is
Broken in Month After Adrian-
ople Withdrawal Is Ordered

DIMOTIKA GOES BACK

Ottoman Empire Retains Twice
the Area in Thrace Powers
Awarded to It—New Frontier
Urged as Essential to Defense

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—It is only a month since Sir Edward Grey solemnly announced to the House of Commons that the Turks retire from Adrianople or run the risk of complications of a serious nature elsewhere. Simultaneously the chancelleries of Europe announced that on no account could the Turks be allowed to tear up the treaty of London negotiated under their auspices.

Wednesday the new treaty of Constantinople was signed between the Bulgarians and Turks which absolutely abrogated the Enos-Midia line fixed in London and substituted for it a new line including Adrianople and Kirk Kilise, giving the Turks hinterland to Constantinople more than twice as large as that fixed in London. The new line is that indicated in the Monitor's cable of Wednesday the doubtful question of Dimotika having been settled by its inclusion inside the Turkish frontier.

It will run, that is to say, from the mouth of the Maritza near Enos along the right bank of the river to the neighborhood of Dimotika and then bend slightly west so as to cross the stream of Arda and Maritza some 12 miles west of Adrianople; thence it will sweep to the east, cross the Tundja 12 miles north of Adrianople and proceeding almost east pass some 15 miles north of Kirk Kilise and reach the Black sea at Sveti Stefano.

So within a week of the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities, the near eastern question is settled for the moment. Albania, Macedonia and about half of Thrace is lost to Turkey, but she retains that strategic frontier insisted upon by Field Marshal von der Goltz as essential to the defense of Constantinople.

Bulgaria, who a few months ago stood on the pinnacle of success, has gained a great tract of country, though very much less than at one time seemed inevitable. Adrianople, which was almost the center of her hopes, is lost to her after all. What exactly the future will bring forth it is impossible at this moment to say, but the present has demonstrated the absolute ludicrousness of the action and words of the great powers in the so-called concert of Europe.

DANISH REFORM
BILL INCLUDES
EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—The Danish government has introduced into the Rigsdag a bill for the reform of the Landthing or upper house.

At present this house consists of 66 members, 12 crown nominees for life and 54 elected by the larger taxpayers.

This limited franchise will be abolished by the new bill, which also includes woman's suffrage.

U. S. COURT TO
FINISH DOCKET

United States district court will convene for the fall term next Tuesday with Judge James M. Morton Jr. presiding.

When the session of the court starts an effort will be made to finish all cases on the docket because of the change of administration on Jan. 1 of next year. United States District Attorney Asa P. French will leave his office about the middle of December.

BOSTON FINE ARTS MUSEUM
ADDITION MAKES PROGRESS

With an Ionic colonnade of 22 fluted granite columns and an imposing staircase as the architectural features, the new Evans memorial wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, erected at an approximate cost of \$600,000, is gradually nearing completion, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by the middle of April, the date set by the contractors. Visitors enter the building from the Fenway. The memorial tablet to Robert Dawson Evans will be erected on the main staircase.

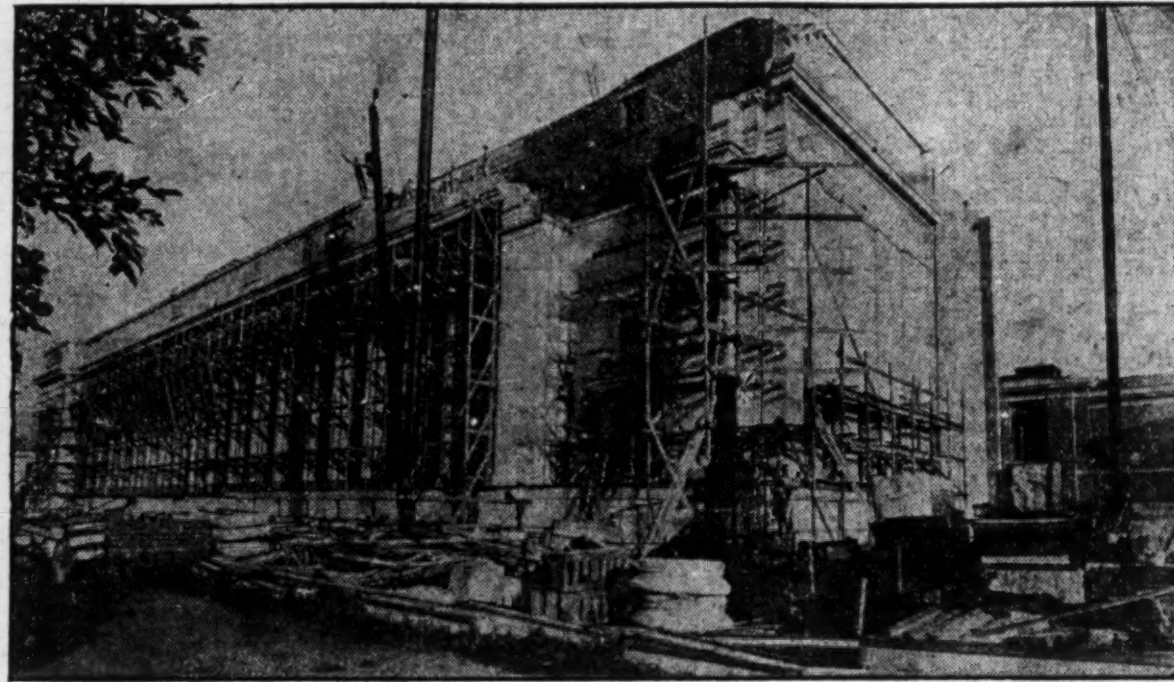
The exterior is extremely simple in form and outline, in harmony with the main building. The entire building is fireproof and constructed of granite, with interior limestone trimmings.

Connecting the main building and the

new wing is a gallery about 100 feet long and 35 feet wide which is also nearly finished. The upper floor of this will be used as a tapestry hall and the lower floor as a lecture hall.

The wing proper will contain the Japanese and Chinese collection, which is considered the largest and most important single collection in the world. At present about 70 objects from the 5000 or 6000 in the museum are on exhibition, the remainder being stored in the basement. On the lower floor of the wing the print department will be housed, with rooms for study, repair, storage and exhibition. The basement will contain the rest rooms and the upper floor has the main exhibition galleries. A special ventilating system has been used.

EVANS MEMORIAL WING AT ITS PRESENT STAGE



New construction faces the Fenway—Rear of the main building is shown at right of the picture

LIVERPOOL AND BIRMINGHAM
CENTERS OF DAY'S INTEREST
IN BRITISH LABOR SITUATION

Two English Cities Have 7000 or 8000 Out in Sympathy With Dublin, While London Bus Strike Promises Spread and Farm Breach Widens

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—There is no change in the industrial situation in Dublin. The Monitor's correspondent there sends information that rioting on the march to Croynard park when the tram service was interfered with has been grossly exaggerated, but that the difficulty between the farmers and farm hands is steadily growing. The Dublin County Farmers' Association having determined to suspend all threshing after Monday and to ask every factor in the city to state whether he has signed the masters' agreement to employ no men who are members of the transport workers' union. They are also asking county and district councils to adopt the same agreement.

The interest of the struggle for the moment centers rather at Liverpool and Birmingham.

In Liverpool, the Monitor's correspondent telephones, there is prospect of the men coming to some agreement. Here

the men are striking entirely on their own account without any reference to the leaders. Late last night a gathering of some 600 of them decided to appoint a deputation of workers, themselves quite apart from the union officials to meet and negotiate with representatives of the railways.

The nine men appointed to the deputation are all strikers and this deputation today respecting the question of handling Dublin goods. For the moment the principal point of danger is in Birmingham.

Here some 7000 or 8000 men have come out in sympathy with the transport workers union in Dublin, and the whole of the goods traffic is held up.

A demand is being made that a general strike of railway men shall be proclaimed by headquarters in London, but this has not so far been acceded to.

The matter is, however, complicated by the strike of the busmen in London, which has originated in one company (Continued on page two, column two)

NEW HAVEN ACCUSED
OF DISOBEYING COURT

Producing testimony to show that in 1908 the supreme court had ordered the New Haven road to divest itself of the \$13,500,000 in notes it held of the New England Investment and Securities Company, H. L. Brown counsel for the public service commission, today declared that about \$100,000 worth of stock was all that it had parted with actually. His testimony was given at the continued hearing before the commission on the petition of the road for permission to issue \$67,552,000 worth of convertible debenture bonds.

Mr. Brown's statements were made following the declaration by Attorney

Charles F. Choate, Jr., for the New Haven, that his road was within \$100,000,000 of the limit of indebtedness set by the statute. He gave figures to support his claim, chiefly from the recent report of the validation board which investigated the indebtedness and securities of the New Haven.

In reply, Mr. Brown said that Attorney Choate's figures were taken from the so-called balance sheets of the validation board's report, which Mr. Brown contended contained many items which were not proper subjects for capitalization. Hence, he declared, it was improper to consider these items in making up the assets of the company.

MORGAN ACTION IS
TO BE CONSIDERED

NEW YORK—This afternoon meetings are scheduled for the executive and full board of directors of the New Haven system and of the directors of the New York Ontario and Western & Central New England railroads.

At the New Haven meeting the withdrawal of J. P. Morgan & Co. as fiscal agents will be presented and probably accepted.

CORCORAN GALLERY REOPENS

WASHINGTON—There will be no cubist art at the Corcoran gallery this year. Washington's famous gallery reopened today and while the board of managers avoided giving an opinion on cubist art, they made it plain there was not room for specimens of that sort.

RIVADAVIA IS IN
HARBOR TO TAKE
GUN TRIALS NEXT

After satisfactorily meeting the guaranteed speed contract requirement of 22.5 knots per hour over the measured government course off Rockland, Me., the Argentine Republic dreadnought Rivadavia, navigated by Capt. Joseph I. Kemp of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, builders, today rides at anchor in lower Boston harbor.

The huge battleship reached port late Wednesday night and is taking on a supply of water and coal in preparation for steaming out of port again Saturday to conduct the tests of her big 14-inch guns in Massachusetts bay. These tests will be under supervision of the Argentine naval officers, while the builders will be represented by H. G. Smith, vice-president and general manager of the Fore River concern.

POINT IS GAINED
BY GOV. SULZER
AS COURT SITS

Seating of Three Additional Republican Judges on Impeachment Board Held to Be to Advantage of Accused Executive

JURISTS SWORN IN

ALBANY, N. Y.—Completely organized, the high court of impeachment which will pass upon the guilt or innocence of Gov. William Sulzer, today took a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The only business transacted was the swearing in of the members of the court.

In that initial action the Sulzer forces gained a victory. By a ruling of Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen of the court of appeals, three additional members of that court who are designated and not elected, will sit with the court.

The three members, Judges Miller, Hiscock and Charles are republicans. It had been expected that the attorneys of the Assembly impeachment managers would object. But the chief judge, in announcing that he believed there could be no question of the right of these members to sit, was so emphatic and so plainly in earnest that Alton B. Parker, chief counsel for the managers, jumped to his feet and announced that the impeachment authorities agreed with the court.

The first big contest will come tomorrow. Then the attorneys for Governor Sulzer will assail the rules of procedure which are this afternoon being prepared by a special committee composed of Senators Wagner and Brown and Judge Bartlett. In order to be able to do this (Continued on page five, column three)

U. S. CONCLUDES IN
UNITED SHOE CASE

Gen. Charles K. Darling who is sitting as special examiner at the hearing of the Sherman anti-trust suit of the government against the United Shoe Machinery Company on the patent question announced today that the government for the present has concluded its side of the case and that the defense will start presenting evidence Oct. 1. This is one month later than was originally planned.

The case will not be over until the middle of November, after which it is likely the evidence taken at the hearing will be presented before the court about Dec. 1.

ULSTER LEADER URGES
MEN TO KEEP DRILLING

Sir Edward Carson Says He
Knows Arming to Resist Is
in Violation of Law but Govern-
ment Dare Not Interfere

FIRM IN ATTITUDE

LONDON—The Monitor's special correspondent, who is accompanying Sir Edward Carson's tour, proceeded yesterday afternoon from Kilkeel to Newry, from whence he telegraphed news of the enthusiasm of the meeting addressed there by Sir Edward.

Reading Sir Edward's words, it is impossible to find much hope for the conference proposed by Lord Loreburn. F. E. Smith, one of the members for Liverpool, who accompanied Sir Edward, declared, speaking at Kilkeel, that, though they had no word of disparagement for Lord Loreburn's motives, they were driven to express a good deal of surprise that it had taken him so long to discover that Ulster was in earnest.

The men who marched past at both places were obviously thoroughly drilled, and it has been frankly declared that the provisional government, when set up, will have at its disposal all necessary modern arms and unlimited quantities of ammunition.

There was no mistake about Sir Edward's own views when he spoke. He told those present that he had no hesitation in telling them to set themselves against the constituted authority of the land. He did not think it even necessary to discuss the possibility of compliance with Lord Loreburn's proposal. He was only too anxious now to see the day when there would be a collision between two minds thoroughly made up, and they would see which would prevail, the mind of Ulster determined to be free or the mind of the government, made up by Mr. Redmond. The provisional government would be set up forthwith. Of course it would be illegal.

The government knew it was illegal, just as they knew that all drilling and enrolment of volunteers was illegal, but they dared not interfere. "Why," he exclaimed, "only a day or two ago I was reading an act of Parliament forbidding drilling, and I will tell you why the government dare not interfere. It is because they know that the moment they do interfere, we will not brook that in-

terference, and the knowledge will be brought home to every man in England of what Ulster means."

Therefore, he wound up, there was no need to be afraid of illegalities. They were illegalities which were not crimes, and one of these illegalities was the right to assert the elemental right of every citizen to be free.

Meantime, whilst Sir Edward is rousing Ulster, the statesmen of the country are pouring up to Balmoral to consult with the King. The secretary for the colonies has been succeeded by the first lord of the admiralty and Lord Lansdowne by Lord Curzon and Bonar Law. Latest arrivals have been the solicitor-general and Mr. Balfour, and now comes the news that Mr. Lloyd-George has arrived hurriedly from the continent, and is proceeding to Scotland to stay with the chief whip.

The Monitor's special correspondent on Sir Edward Carson's tour telegraphed that Sir Edward had a great meeting Tuesday at Kilkeel and was proceeding to Newry.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE'S FUTURE AS
INDEPENDENT POWER IS URGED

second greatest Muhammadan power in the world.

LONDON—The Viceroy of India Wednesday, in adjourning the legislative council, made an important speech reviewing the Indian policy. He dealt at some length with the sympathies of the Indian Muhammadans for Turkey and declared that the British government recognized the importance of maintaining the Ottoman empire as an independent power and of protecting the holy places in Arabia. It was still anxious to help the Porte in every way with reforms and saw no reason why the Ottoman empire should not continue in the future the

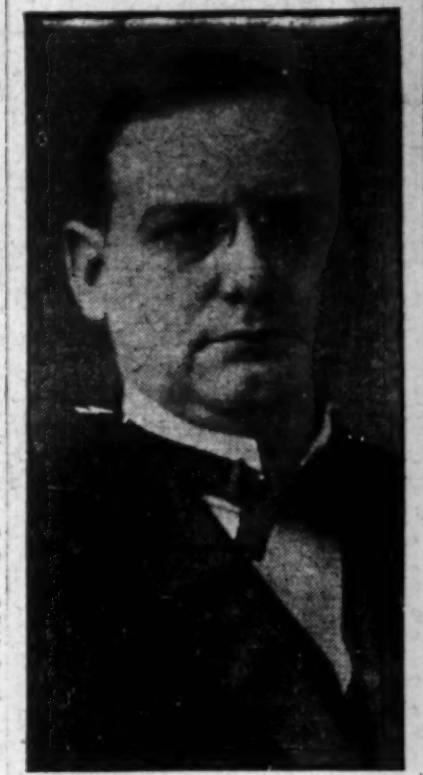
JAPAN SENDS FLEET AHEAD
AS CHINA HESITATES TO ACT

order at Nanking, is hesitating to fulfill the demands made by Japan with respect to their representative in Nanking.

As a result the agitation in Tokio is reviving, and the Japanese squadron has proceeded up the Yangtze to Nanking, whilst the people in Tokio are constantly urging the government to increase its demands on the Chinese government in consequence of the recalcitrancy exhibited at Peking.

LONDON—It is unquestionable that the occupation of Nanking by government troops has produced a condition of absolute anarchy in that city, and already foreign residents are beginning to demand the recall of Gen. Chang Haun.

Meantime the government in Peking, though apparently unable to enforce

JOSEPH FOLK WILL
BE U. S. SOLICITOR

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JOSEPH FOLK

WASHINGTON—Former Gov. Joseph Folk of Missouri will be appointed solicitor in the state department it became known today. It is understood President Wilson will send in his nomination this afternoon.

CURRENCY BILL
PASSES IN HOUSE
BY PARTY VOTE

Few Changes in Glass Measure
Include One to Permit Mem-
ber Banks to Discount Com-
mercial Paper to Any Amount

SPEED RECORD MADE

WASHINGTON—The administration currency measure, known as the Glass bill, was passed by the House today. The vote was 286 to 94.

Consideration of the measure, including general debate, has lasted but one week. The Senate will receive the bill practically without change from the form in which it was introduced, except for one amendment, offered by Representative Bulkley of Ohio, to permit member banks of the federal reserve banks to discount commercial paper, to any amount, without regard to the bank's capital stock.

The bill has but one amendment offered by a Republican, that by Representative Foss of Ohio, which declares that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the gold standard.

The Glass-Owen bill is backed by the administration as a companion measure to the tariff and is designed to prevent panics due to money stringency.

The measure divides the country into 12 regional districts, each of which has a regional reserve bank. All the national banks in each regional district must become members of the regional reserve banks, paying in 20 per cent of their capital stock and depositing five per cent of their surplus.

With this money the regional reserve banks will relieve any financial stringency. Member banks which are importuned for money by manufacturers or business interests who have valuable commercial paper, but no cash, may discount the commercial paper, placing it with the regional reserve bank.

M'DONALD SMITH
AND A. ROSS LEAD
IN OPEN TOURNEY

Wykagyl Club Professional and
Brae-Burn Country Club Ex-
pert Finish Morning Play at
Brookline Tied at 71

J. J. M'DERMOTT GETS 74

Harry Vardon and W. E. Reid,
Two of the British Profession-
als, Tie at 75, One Stroke Be-
hind the Champion

CARDS FOR FIRST 18 HOLES

| Out In T's | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Alec Ross, Brae Burn..... | 39 72-71 |
| M. Smith, Wykagyl..... | 39 72-71 |
| John H. Croke, Calumet..... | 35 72-72 |
| T. L. McNamara, Boston..... | 37 70-73 |
| W. Hagin, Rochester..... | 39 72-73 |
| R. Andrews, New Haven..... | 38 72-73 |
| J. J. McDermott, Atlantic City..... | 36 74-74 |
| J. M. Barnes, Tacoma..... | 40 74-74 |
| H. Vardon, England..... | 39 75-75 |
| W. E. Reid, England..... | 38 75-75 |
| A. H. Murray, Kanawha..... | 39 75-75 |
| Ernest Loving, New Jersey..... | 38 75-76 |
| C. D. Thom, Shinnecock Hills..... | 37 76-76 |
| M. R. Thompson, Glen Ridge..... | 37 76-76 |
| *F. J. Outmet, Woodland..... | 41 76-77 |
| Jack Dowling, Seaside..... | 43 74-77 |
| Jack Burchins, Allegheny..... | 41 76-77 |
| Alec Campbell, Country Club..... | 38 79-77 |
| P. Doyle, Myopia..... | 44 74-78 |
| *J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair..... | 41 77-78 |
| H. Hampton, North Andover..... | 37 41-78 |
| E. Belwood, Garden City..... | 42 37-79 |
| W. J. Fovargue, Skokie..... | 41 38-79 |
| P. Robertson, Fall River..... | 40 39-79 |
| Jack Donaldson, Glenview..... | 39 40-79 |
| *W. C. Fowkes Jr., Oakmount..... | 39 40-79 |
| Karl Koller, Montreal..... | 42 37-79 |
| George Low, Baltusrol..... | 42 38-80 |
| C. R. Murray, Canada..... | 42 38-80 |
| R. E. McDonald, Cincinnati..... | 44 36-80 |
| J. B. Thomson, Philadelphia..... | 40 40-80 |
| W. Maguire, Houston..... | 42 38-81 |
| W. MacFarlane, Seaghill..... | 39 42-81 |
| D. Ogilvie, Morris County..... | 41 40-81 |
| G. Cummings, Royal Ottawa..... | 42 39-81 |
| J. H. Taylor, Lakeside..... | 40 41-81 |
| Tom Mulgrew, Cooperstown..... | 43 39-82 |
| Otto Hackbart, Hinsdale G. C..... | 42 40-82 |
| Alec Smith, Wykagyl..... | 42 40-82 |
| C. H. Anderson, Winthrop..... | 45 38-83 |
| J. O'Brien, Westbrook..... | 44 39-83 |
| D. Black, Rivermead..... | 47 36-83 |
| Tom Kerrigan, Dedham..... | 43 40-83 |
| M. J. Brady, Wollaston..... | 44 39-83 |
| Mat. Campbell, Country Club..... | 42 41-83 |
| *Heinrich Schmidt, Worcester..... | 44 39-83 |
| N. Clark, Westmoreland..... | 40 38-84 |
| W. Maguire, Houston..... | 41 41-85 |
| Tom Vardon, Owensville..... | 44 41-85 |
| J. M. Anderson, Commonwealth..... | 43 43-86 |
| *J. G. Lockwood, Belmont Springs..... | 44 42-86 |
| Tom Bonnar, South Carolina..... | 42 44-86 |
| J. Dingwell, Stanton Heights..... | 51 37-88 |
| *B. E. Evans, Belmont Springs..... | 50 38-89 |
| F. Ryall, Waukegan..... | 50 40-90 |
| G. L. Bowden, Tedesco..... | 51 40-91 |
| E. Towner, Hartford..... | 46 46-92 |
| G. L. Nicholas, Wilmington..... | withdraw |

*Amateurs.

THE COUNTRY CLUB, Brookline, Mass.—Playing some of the best golf ever seen on the famous Clyde Park links, McDonald Smith of Wykagyl and Alec Ross of Brae-Burn, lead the 69 golfers who started this morning in the



ALEXANDER ROSS
Brae-Burn Country Club golfer

first 18 holes of the 72-hole open championship tournament of the United States Golf Association, being tied at 71.

When the players started at 8:15 there was no gallery at all, as conditions were very poor, but about 9:30 found the spectators who had gathered at the clubhouse trooping out over the course, and there were some 1500 spectators on the links by 11 o'clock. Conditions for fast play were very fair.

Among the features of the morning was the tying of McDonald Smith of Wykagyl and Alec Ross of Brae-Burn at 71. Both played sterling golf. J. A. (Continued on page eighteen, column three)

SCHOOL APPLICANTS INCREASE

Increasing numbers of minors are appearing today at the offices opened by the school committee and requesting certification. The work is now well under way.

NEW VOTING PLACE TO BE USED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The primary next Tuesday will be the first election ever held in the new Robbins Memorial town hall building.

Your thoughtful appreciation of the value of the Monitor in bringing clean, inspiring news into the home may be shown by remailing your copies on to friends who are unfamiliar with it. This paragraph marked will show why you send it.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

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ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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Berlin Tells of New Plan for Trade Development

SOCIAL SEASON OPENS EARLY IN AUSTRIA CAPITAL

Emperor Returns From Ischl and Before Close of Month Concerts, Operas and Other Events Will Be in Full Swing

CONFERENCE PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The most remarkable feature of Vienna life which strikes the foreigner is the very early hour at which everything commences. The Emperor Franz Joseph starts the day at 5:30 in summer and 4 or 4:30 in winter, and the court naturally follows suit.

Those who can afford the time, and who have the inclination, devote themselves to various forms of sport or to mountain climbing, in a quiet manner, peculiar to the Austrians. This means getting up at 4 in the morning.

Most peaks worth climbing at all must be ascended in the very early morning, before the surface of the glacier has commenced melting, for a firm surface at 5 in the morning becomes an impassable morass before 11. In Vienna men of the same class go riding in the Prater about 5 in the morning, which also means rising at 4:30.

This results in considerable economy in the lighting bill. At the imperial palace of Schonbrunn, where everything is dark before 9 p. m. it makes an appreciable difference. Throughout the country, too, people who are accustomed to regard 9 o'clock as the middle of the morning, naturally do not wish to remain up late. All the theaters begin in good time and the same applies to concerts. At 10 o'clock the houses are locked up for the night and every one entering must pay a small fee of 20 heller to the porter for admittance. The amount is not large, but the time wasted on the pavement in front of an ordinary house before the porter can be roused from sleep makes it advisable to be in by 10.

The Vienna season begins early, like everything else in Austria. The Emperor returns from Ischl during the first days of September, and before the close of the month everything is in full swing. There are no balls in the autumn. The dancing season begins in the middle of January. After the Emperor has opened the season by the court ball the public balls begin, and follow close upon one another until the beginning of Lent. In the autumn months there are concerts and operas to attend. Most of the new productions are put on in the theaters between now and January. Every one comes back from the country looking forward with great interest to the concerts, and ready to pass judgment on young artists and new stars.

The month of September brings a number of conferences with it. The congress for the protection of children was held in Salzburg, where no less than 1000 members gathered to attend the meetings

The work which will form the program of the society during the ensuing year, is to be decided upon. The members have to face very grave questions, which in no country perhaps require more immediate attention than in Austria.

The Emperor at his last jubilee would not permit the people to spend money on any kind of rejoicings, but insisted on the funds collected to do him honor being devoted to the purpose of resuming future defenders of the fatherland and training them to be honorable citizens, thus the necessary funds are available. The Zionist congress also holds its sittings in Vienna in the month of September, and it is probable that there will be a very large attendance.

LIVERPOOL AND BIRMINGHAM ARE STRIKE CENTERS

(Continued from page one)

objecting to men wearing the union badge.

Men of this company have all been called out by union officials, and it is probable that a general strike of the employees of all bus companies will be called at midnight tomorrow.

In such an event an attempt will undoubtedly be made to get out all transport workers in sympathy, so that there is danger of a stoppage on the railways from a simultaneous sympathetic strike in support of the Transport Workers Union in Dublin and London busmen.

The clearing committee of the corporation has instructed their superintendents not to accept goods from employers whose men are locked out or on strike.

An enormous meeting has been held at the recreation ground of the Transport Workers Union, only wearers of the "red hand" badge being admitted.

At Finglas village farm laborers on strike threatened to attack a public house, with the result that the police fired, injuring a boy.

PEACE CONGRESS OF SCANDINAVIANS ON IN STOCKHOLM

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The fifth northern interparliamentary peace congress is holding its sittings in Stockholm. The value of this congress lies in the opportunity which it gives to the principal Scandinavian politicians to discuss matters of importance relating to their countries.

Baron Bonde, the president of the second chamber of the Swedish Riksdag, is presiding at the congress. In his opening speech he spoke of the neutrality of the Scandinavian states in case of war, declaring that the protection of this neutrality had become, in a sense, their common duty.

He quoted the statement made by the Swedish minister for foreign affairs, Count Ehrensvard, in the Riksdag, in which this statement said that if Norway were attacked by a foreign power it would be incumbent on Sweden to defend her, since in so doing Sweden would be saving her own interests. The same could be said of Norway, but such action on the part of both countries should not be in any way made compulsory.

PARIS PREFECT AND UNION AGREE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Hennion, the new prefect of police, has held a long interview with the president of the policemen's union who holds the rank of sergeant in the force. In consequence of the scandals which have been brought to light in the detective section, the union proffered advice to M. Hennion on the best means of organizing the police.

M. Hennion, in his interview with the president of the union, affirmed his intention of remaining master of the force, and that the question of the plain clothes officials was one which concerned him alone. In future meetings held by the police union on subjects dealing with the administration of the force would be forbidden. The interview, however, was of a cordial nature, and ended in a complete agreement being reached between the prefect and the union leader.



Lord Roberts talking to reservists on occasion of presentation of colors to Gordon Highlanders

PENETRATION OF SAHARA DESERT BY FRANCE TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The penetration of the Sahara desert by France is the subject of an article written from Algiers to the Temps. The article makes interesting reading; it reviews the events which marked French enterprise in the Sahara from the year 1881, when the Flatters mission set out to prospect for a railway across the desert was annihilated by the Touareg Hoggars. Twenty years later the Fourneau-Lamy mission succeeded in crossing the desert between Ouagla and Zinder, but at an enormous cost.

The next attempt was made in July, 1912, in very different circumstances. An individual, M. Henry M—, a traveler by profession, unarmed and almost alone, crossed from the Niger to Tidikelt through the territories of the formerly hostile Touaregs, and was well received by them. At the same time an official mission under Captain Nigier made a long reconnaissance into the Sahara, and met with no hostility.

That at the present day it can be said that the great route from Algeria to the Niger via Tidikelt, Hoggar and Adrar is open to peaceful travelers is attributable to the genius of a single man, Commandant Laperrine, who was in 1902, after several years of experience in Sudan campaigns, appointed to the command of the oasis region of the Sahara. At that time the Tidikelt campaign had just closed.

It was Laperrine's first action to procure the recall of the regular troops and to commence recruiting his men from among the natives, even from among the hostile Touaregs, thus organizing and developing a mobile force, independent of all outside aid. In two years Laperrine and his flying corps, 1000 kilometers from their base at In Salah, effected a junction at Timissao with Sudanese troops; this was the bridging of the desert.

Laperrine's extraordinary success was not only of a military character; from the time of his taking up the command an era of relative prosperity commenced for the natives, and agriculture and commerce began to thrive. In 1910 Laperrine was succeeded by his friend and disciple, Commander Payn, who faithfully carried on his predecessor's methods.

Much as Laperrine achieved during his 10 years of ceaseless activity, there remains still much to do, as the correspondent of the Temps points out. The zone of the Sudan, very much larger than that of Algeria, is inhabited by warlike and fanatic people, and it cannot be said that the task of pacifying their country has yet been accomplished.

LORD ROBERTS PRESENTS COLORS TO HIGHLANDERS

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland—Lord Roberts visited Aberdeen recently, and during his visit took part in several civil and military functions. He was first presented with the freedom of the city, and later entertained at luncheon by the corporation.

In the afternoon Lord Roberts presented new colors to the fourth battalion Gordon Highlanders and inspected the national reservists, boy's brigade and boy scouts. In the evening he was entertained by the officers of the Gordon Highlanders and presented with a quisk, a Gaelic drinking vessel.

In presenting the colors Lord Roberts asked all who served under them to remember what they meant. The regimental colors bore the names of any honors which the regiment might have gained, was in fact the historical record of the regiment, and must be highly prized and duly guarded.

TURKEY HAS NEW GUNBOATS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Matin states that Turkey is proceeding with the reorganization of her navy, and that orders have been placed with French dockyards for several warships. At St. Nazaire four gunboats have just been completed, two of which are now at Lorient going through preliminary trials.

ALBANIANS TELL OF INTIMIDATION BY GREEK TROOPS

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—For some time past various Albanian missions have been touring Europe, in order to lay before the authorities and public of those countries, which have an interest in the formation of the new state, their special points of view.

The latest of these is a mission which arrived recently in Vienna, in order to plead for the inclusion of the town of Argirokastro in Albania. The mission was headed by Count Berchtold and according to its leader, Muid Bey, the foreign minister of the so-called provisional government, Count Berchtold found their arguments "most convincing."

One of the results of the presence of this mission in the Austrian capital is the appearance in the press of a series of articles dealing with Albania and the Albanian question. In an open letter to Count Berchtold from the president of the national committee of defense for Albania, published in the Pesther Lloyd, very serious charges are brought against the Greeks in regard to their conduct in southern Albania.

The letter charges the Greeks with wholesale intimidation of the inhabitants, it being declared that large numbers of them have been compelled to sign a petition to the Greek government that the district should be ceded to Greece. It is also stated that many of the peasants have been obliged to paint their houses in Greek colors, and that nothing has been left undone which could insure that when the boundary commission arrives on the scene ample "evidence" will be forthcoming of the desire of the inhabitants for the inclusion of the district in Greece.

BRESLAU MAY BE HOME OF ONE OF PRUSSIAN PRINCES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRESLAU, Germany—The grand maneuvers of the German army took place this year on the famous fields of Posen and Silesia within an area bounded by Bunzlau and Breslau on the north and Glatz and Rieseengebirge on the south. The Emperor's headquarters were at Salzbrunn, a few miles west of Schweidnitz.

The Emperor also paid a visit to the centenary exhibition at Breslau and witnessed a great parade of 25,000 boys and girls belonging to the League of Young Germany. In the evening he presided at a banquet for the representatives of the province. It is rumored that Breslau is to become the residence of one of the Prussian princes, possibly the crown prince, who has also been at Breslau lately.

NEW PONDICHERRI WORK IS PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—As a result of recommendations by the governor of the French Indian colonies, the committee of public works has decided to expend a sum of \$510,000 on the improvement of Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast. Of this sum \$250,000 will be devoted to the reconstruction of the pier and \$130,000 will be devoted to the reconstruction of the pier and \$130,000 to the improvement of the water system.

BELGIAN ARTICLE REGRETS WAR TALK

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—In an article appearing in the Journal de Bruxelles comments are made on the numerous references appearing in the French press recently on the danger of the Belgian province of Luxembourg should a Franco-German war occur.

The Journal declares that "those statements would have no recognition from us if it were not that we consider it advisable to point out how regrettable we think they are. Their effect, and possibly their aim, is to create an atmosphere of suspicion in the country with regard to the intentions of neighbors with whom Belgium is on friendly and confidential terms."

SURPLUS SHOWN IN PORTUGAL BUDGET

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—According to the figures of the 1912-13 budget published recently, there is a surplus of 111 contos. The revenue shows an increase of 700,967-contos over the corresponding figure for the preceding year, and the expenditure an increase of 2000-contos on that of 1912.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY TO BE SPREAD BY NEWSPAPERS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A remarkable scheme to further the interests of German foreign policy and trade has just been revealed by the Vorwarts, the chief organ of German socialism. The Vorwarts publishes the text of a letter which was marked confidential and which, it claims, was addressed to Herr von Jagow, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, by a number of Reichstag deputies, including Herr Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberals.

The letter asks the support of Herr von Jagow for a great daily newspaper which is shortly to be issued under the Zeitung der Zeitungen, and also for a correspondence agency to be organized in connection with it. A feature of the new scheme will be the Europaische Briefe, or European letters, which are to be written by the staff of the Zeitung der Zeitungen and published in the newspapers of foreign countries. These letters are to deal with German events and will, of course, be written in the language of the countries in which they are published.

The arrangements for their publication in the foreign press will be made by the correspondence agency, and the letter states that 50 foreign and overseas newspapers have already promised to publish them. According to the pro-

ponents of the scheme foreigners are grossly misled by French and English newspapers with regard to German policy and affairs and it is with the object of correcting this state of affairs that the new paper is to be published. The Europaische Briefe, moreover, constitute a weapon which is likely to become increasingly valuable to Germany in the struggle for economic and political superiority.

Many banks, shipping companies, manufacturers, chambers of commerce, etc., have given their support to the scheme. According to the Vorwarts the firms supporting the Zeitung der Zeitungen and the agency include the Deutsche Waffen- und Munitions-fabriken, three other armament firms, the Vulkan Company, the firm of Blohm & Voss and other companies which build warships.

The foreign office has apparently contributed 1000 marks, and is asked to make a further subscription. Many firms have promised subscriptions of 40,000 marks, and over 1,000,000 marks is already subscribed. The letter asks the foreign secretary to induce German ambassadors, consuls and others to subscribe to the new paper and also to use their influence, so far as they can with due regard to their position, toward getting the important newspapers of foreign countries to publish the Europaische Briefe.

INDIA PROBLEM PROPOSES CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT

Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions in the Forefront for Many Years

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The European Defense Association, one of the leading bodies to which the government is accustomed to look for advice and information on the state of public feeling with regard to proposed measures, legislative or administrative, has just addressed a letter to the government of India on the vexed question of the separation of the executive and judicial functions of government.

This question has been upon the carpet for many years. The present system of government in India, in the opinion of many people, endows the executive with too much power, inasmuch as a large number of judicial officers are servants of the government and depend upon it for their promotion, and it is therefore argued that the ordinary litigant cannot expect justice from such tribunals when his interests come into conflict with those of the government.

The agitation for the separation of the executive functions has been so persistent that two or three years ago the government of India intimated that it was about to make an experiment in the direction of separating these two functions. On consulting the provincial governments, however, so many objections were raised that the experiment has been abandoned in the meantime, and the European Defense Association now invites the government to say once for all whether it will consent to such a procedure or not.

The European Defense Association is itself opposed to any separation, because it holds that the prime necessity for British India is a strong executive, and it considers that the removal of the judicial power from the executive would tend to weaken it. Indian public, on the other hand, is strongly in favor of the separation of the two functions, and on this as on other questions differences of opinion are shaping themselves largely along racial lines.

AEROPLANES IN ARMY MANEUVERS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Special interest is shown in the Belgian army maneuvers taking place in the Sambre and Meuse district between March and Hain, since they are the first to have been organized since 1908, and are a further proof of Belgium's anxiety to protect her frontiers. A number of aeroplanes are doing scouting work for the Red and Blue armies. King Albert has his headquarters at Dinant. Fourteen foreign states have sent their representatives.

POLICE METHODS OF RUSSIANS AT ODESSA CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Attention has frequently been drawn to the tyrannical methods of the Russian police. The latest police incident occurred at Odessa.

It appears that some little time ago, some 120 visitors to a small seaside resort near that town were arrested by a body of police and marched to Odessa where they were detained until early morning at the chief police station, while inquiries were being made as to their identity.

The party consisted of about 30 men and 70 women and children, who were either living at the seaside for the summer or were spending the day with their friends. They were sitting on the suddenly surrounded by police, who informed them that they were under arrest. As already stated they were marched to Odessa, and were not finally released until 3 o'clock the following morning.

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MAJESTIC—"The Lion Tamer," 8.
PARK—"The Conspirator," 8:10.
PLYMOUTH—"Miss May Irwin," 8:15.
SHUBERT—"Sam Bernard," 8.

NEW YORK
BELASCO—"Temperamental Journey,"
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter,"
COMEDY—"Her Own Money,"
CORT—"The Lion Tamer," 8.
CRITERION—"William Collier,"
ELTINGE—"Within the Law,"
EMPIRE—"John Drew in 'Much Ado,'"
FORTY-EIGHT—"Miss Helen Lowell,"
HIPPODROME—"America,"
KNICKBOCKER—"Sunshine Girl,"
LIBERTY—"Rob Roy,"
LYRIC—"When Dreams Come True,"
MANHATTAN—"The Old Homestead,"
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Sweethearts,"
ROYAL—"Bunny Pulls the Strings,"
THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Xantippe"

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"The Whip,"
BLACKSTONE—"Maggie Pepper,"
GARRICK—"William Hodge,"
GRAND—"Stop Thief,"
ILLINOIS—"Lady of the Slipper,"
LAFAYETTE—"A Trip to Washington,"
OLYMPIC—"Whirl the Law,"
POWERS—"The Governor's Lady,"

Albania Enters New Career as Two Nations Watch

AUSTRIA FEELS ITALY'S RISE AS MODERN POWER

Vienna Proposes to Stretch Influence Over Northern Albania, While Its Ally Is Preparing to Do the Same in the South

DISTRUST IS ARISING

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Those who watch carefully the progress of events in European politics for some time to come, will probably notice the development of many incidents and movements, which, when examined, will be found to be traceable to the changes which have recently come about in the near east.

It has been more than once pointed out that the long drawn out duel between Russia and Austria-Hungary in regard to the Balkan states, which entered on its decisive stages when Aehrenthal made his coup d'état in 1908, has finally resulted in a victory for Russia, at any rate for the moment. The signing of the treaty of Bucharest marked a period, and for that diplomacy which flourishes on the banks of the Neva it was "a hit, a palpable hit."

Long before its signature, of course, Austria-Hungary knew what the result of the recent struggle would be, as far as she was concerned. Over nine months ago Servian and Montenegrin troops had swarmed across the mouth of the sanjak of Novibazar, and one nightmare of the Balkan states was realized. Then the Greeks occupied Salonica and painted even the telegraph poles blue and white, and this realized another. Austria-Hungary did not lose all hope, however, there are other ways to Salonica than through Novibazar. There is Albania.

Vienna declared that a new Albania must be created and made autonomous. Italy agreed with her and the powers concurred. The creation of a state which has no ethnographical existence is even now being engaged upon. Every week sees a photograph produced in the European press of a new future King of Albania. A commission wrestles with the frontier question, but a complication has arisen.

Albania Career Opens

In the body politic of the new Albania there has already appeared that sign which is the inevitable forerunner of renewed unsettlement, namely, the "sphere of influence." Albania entered upon her career as a nation scarcely six months ago. In every legal document which went to construct this latest diplomatic fiction, the new state was described as a nation. "Albania for the Albanians," however, no matter how effective it may be as a catch phrase, was heard in Vienna, and echoed in Rome, long before it was heard on the slopes of the Pindus. Therein lay its significance, and to those who watched carefully the march of events, the advent of the doctrine of the sphere of influence in Albania, as between Italy and Austria-Hungary, was only a matter of time. It is now, of course, a claim openly advanced by both countries and acquiesced in by all the powers.

Austria-Hungary, having successfully shut out Montenegro and Servia from Antivari and Dulcigno, is proposing to stretch her influence over northern Albania, and Italy having, with equal success, shut out the Greeks from Valona is preparing to do the same in the south. At first sight, if the new Albania and her future are set on one side, this arrangement would seem at any rate to possess the makings of a welcome settlement, as between Italy and Austria-Hungary, of a long standing "point in dispute," namely, the ownership of the eastern littoral of the Adriatic.

A closer view, however, shows this to be very far from the case, and as if to prevent all doubt on the matter, scarcely had the European press settled down to such a view when news came in from Trieste which made it quite clear that although the venue of the struggle might have changed, and also its aspect, nevertheless the fires of distrust between Italy and Austria were still burning strongly beneath the "turfs" of the triple alliance.

The statthalter of Trieste, when he issued his now famous ordinances a few weeks ago, dismissing all foreigners from the public service of Trieste, was, it may be taken, only acting on instructions from Vienna. The fact that the ordinances applied to all foreigners was given just its full value in Rome and no more, and in spite of General Canova's recent statement in Vienna to the effect that Italian irredentism was dead there are not wanting signs that the Ballplatz, whilst outwardly acquiescing, inwardly thinks far otherwise. Ever since the settlement of 1859 which left Austria-Hungary, in spite of her defeat by Italy, still in possession of lands, which although belonging by hereditary right to the house of Hapsburg are Italian both geographically and ethnographically, the thought of their ultimate absorption by her ally has been one of the many fears of the Ballplatz.

Rise of Italy

As it has been well pointed out, the rise of Italy as a modern power and the renewal among her people of a real national patriotism has affected the Ital-

ian lands of Austria very keenly, and in the event of any dispute between Austria and Italy it would be difficult to hold the coast for the former, in view of the internal sympathy with the latter.

The Italian fleet, as is well known, is far superior to that of Austria, and Vienna has never regarded this, her only outlet to the sea, as secure. Indeed, the security of Trieste and Fiume has over a long period kept Austrian diplomats "awake o' nights," and now with a Servian cordon drawn across the mouth of the sanjak of Novibazar, and the Greeks in actual possession of Salonica, a reason for Prince Hohenlohe's ordinances is not far to seek.

The alliance between Italy and Austria-Hungary has never been more than an "Alliance de Convenance," and, although recently renewed, the preservation of the integrity of the triple as far as Italy is concerned, cannot be regarded as outside question. It is not 18 months since all Italy was ablaze with indignation against Austria-Hungary because she had failed to come to her aid "even morally" in her war against Turkey. In those days the Messagero declared that Italy had nothing for the triple alliance but "disgust and sorrow."

Plays by Austrian dramatists were banned throughout the country, and it was an open secret that the government in Rome hesitated to despatch warships to the Aegean for fear that their "allies" might seize the opportunity to occupy the Dalmatian ports. The watercourses may dry up, but the next flood surely finds them out, and fills them.

The Trieste ordinances may not be such a flood, yet many of the old watercourses already are full to overflowing, and there is something strongly indicative of laboring motion in the regret expressed by the Neue Freie Presse at Prince Hohenlohe's action. "Just as we have weathered one storm," it says in effect, "another comes down upon us."

If the key to Russia's foreign problem is to be found in her determination to break through, in as many places as possible, to "warm water," it is certainly the key to Austria's foreign policy to break through to any kind of water, and as far as possible to prevent her neighbors from doing the same thing. A glance at the map of the Adriatic will make this clear. For nearly a century a port on the Aegean has been her great objective. The telegraph poles in Salonica, however, are painted blue and white. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand that she would make assurance doubly sure in the great cul de sac of the Adriatic.

AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW AT DUBLIN A LARGE DISPLAY

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—Sweet peas and roses formed the chief features of the autumn show held by the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland, in Lord Iveagh's grounds in Dublin—a charming place for a show.

The color, size and variety of the sweet pea blooms are more wonderful every year. It is a continual source of interest to notice how old-time garden favorites like these, as well as dahlias, carnations, gladioli and all their many friends and relations have developed and increased each year.

Fashions in flowers vary like fashions in hats, and just now the large, loose, widely opening hybrid tea-roses, like Dickson's new "Irish Fire-flame" rose, or "Christie McKellar" are the mode, and the huge brilliantly colored dahlias of the curled or, to use a nursery word, "wounded" type, purple gladioli, white lavender, little blue penstemons—all these made a fine display.

The collection of hardy garden flowers show how every country in the world probably yields its share in the adornment of our pleasure grounds. The classes for fruit brought out some magnificent apples, as well as grapes, peaches, melons and many others.

The principal prize winners included Alderman Bewley, Mr. Robertson and the Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, from near Dublin. Mr. Cowdy, Armagh (sweet peas), F. Thorpe, Enniskillen (roses), C. Boyne and Lord Carey, county Wexford, Mrs. Butler, Meath, H. Dickson, Belfast, Dr. O'Donel Browne, county Kildare (roses).

The lord lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Alderbury visited the show.

EASTERN BENGAL TO SEE TROOPS

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—The principal concentration in the maneuvers in India this year will be in a new quarter, namely, in eastern Bengal. Dacca will be the center of the work, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon, who commands the eighth Lucknow division, will be in charge. There will also be maneuvers in the south of India.

BERLIN NAVAL EXPERT MAY QUIT

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—It is generally believed in official circles that High Admiral von Tirpitz is about to resign his position as secretary of state for the navy, a post which he has held for the past 17 years. It is understood, however, that he will not retire from office until he has seen the naval estimates through the Reichstag.

BRITISH TRADES UNION TOUCHES NOTE OF PEACE

President's Address at Annual Congress in Manchester Declares Labor Should Be a Factor for International Amity

COOPERATION URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The forty-sixth annual trades union congress was held at the Milton hall, Manchester, recently. Unlike former openings of the congress, it was unattended by civic dignitaries, only the two Labor members for Manchester, J. R. Sutton and J. R. Clynes, being present. The latter, in the absence of Sir Charles Schwann, welcomed the delegates in the name of the labor of Lancashire.

The president of the congress, J. Davis, general secretary of the Brass and Metal Workers Union, delivered the presidential address. He said that the Liberal government had tried to appreciate the value of the labor vote. The plural voting bill, thrown out by the House of Lords, while not a solution of the "one man, one vote" principle, would have kept down "fagot" votes to a considerable extent.

Electrical reform was in its infancy and artificial restrictions in spite of opposition would have to be done away with. Twenty per cent of the labor vote was lost, owing to working men being a migratory class, and a three months qualification would mean a saving of about 15 per cent. These reforms, together with the adoption of the great principle of the granting of the franchise to every man and woman, as well as a well balanced redistribution of seats would make for a healthy electoral system.

The idea of the combination between cooperators and trade unionists Mr. Davis considered a good one; one which though at first its significance might not be recognized, it was probable would result in some practical fusion.

International peace and amity, Mr. Davis proceeded, could be secured only by determined and persistent efforts. The gain to every nation would be enormous if backslidden statesmen were to use their powerful influences to prevent ambition from sacrificing humanity for mere territorial gain or to satiate monarchial greed. The cost of armaments devoured the profits of the husbandry of the world.

Unfortunately it was true that imaginary national interests and prejudices in times of frenzy were apt to upset any alliance brought about by good will. The world's great effort should be to create "peace and good will on earth," and this was more likely to be brought about by the industrial leaders of all countries teaching how wrong, dishonorable and brutal was the crime of war.

To forecast the future or to put forward programs was somewhat like building castles in the air, concluded Mr. Davis, but most assuredly vested interests must be prepared to surrender to the people who so largely contributed to the nation's prosperity that which was overdue. In the interests of commerce this would be demanded. The idea of coordinating the rights and responsibilities of property might shock the holders of capital, but he believed the time was fast approaching when those who could best afford it, would not be permitted to escape by contributing less than their proportion to the national burdens, but would have to meet taxation commensurate with their accidental or fortunate financial holdings.

The subject of the Dublin disturbances was brought before the congress in a resolution moved by Mr. Sexton of Liverpool, denouncing the action of the government and the lord lieutenant of Ireland for their action in prohibiting the holding of meetings in Dublin and for the brutal manner in which the citizens of the city were treated by the police. Some strong speeches were also made by Ben Tillett and Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, who declared that if such occurrences had been perpetrated in Dublin continued the trade union congress would have to consider the question of calling a conference to decide upon the calling of a general strike.

According to the provision made by the new army bill, the conscripts of this year are 20 years of age instead of 21. Out of the 295 in the first arrondissement of Paris only six were unfit for service and only 29 were put off until next year.

FRENCH CONSCRIPT ENROLMENT RAPID

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The enrolment of the annual contingent of conscripts in France is taking place this year with unusual rapidity. The conscripts, or at any rate the greater portion of them, are anxious to show their keenness to serve with the colors, and in consequence the enrolment has been completed in three weeks instead of in the usual three months.

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PEKING MAY NAME ALFRED SZE AGAIN

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING, China—Alfred Sze, who is already known to Washington, has been nominated by the government to represent his country in the United States, but the House of Representatives has rejected the nomination, and the Peking authorities have either to find another gentleman or put forward Mr. Sze's name again. It is believed that the latter course will be adopted.



Mounted metropolitan police on duty in one of the streets of Dublin

REFERENDUM FOR HOME RULE BILL IS CALLED USELESS

President of North Bristol Liberal Association Says Measure Was Issue in Last Election

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Writing from Sheringham recently to Sir Herbert Ashman, president of the North Bristol Liberal Association, Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, referring to the political situation, says:

"Our opponents, no less than ourselves, may well ask, during the holidays, for what purpose was the Parliamentary election, after standing the racket of a general election, placed on the statute book? The act it is true is but a lopsided measure, which would be useless from our point of view, when next the Tories slip into office, unless we are able, as I hope we shall be, to remedy this inequality before we disappear."

"Still for the moment, and pending further reforms, the act is some relief, enabling us, as it does, so long as the government enjoys the confidence of the House of Commons, to place upon the statute book certain long delayed, much debated and well understood legislative measures."

Foremost amongst such measures, Mr. Birrell places the home rule bill. Every one, he declares, knew about it at the last general election, and such universal knowledge, in his opinion, at once "reduces to naught the silly talk everywhere indulged in about the necessity for a general election."

"Suppose you had an election tomorrow," Mr. Birrell continues, "who is to guarantee that the Irish question will be the sole or even the chief issue? In my belief home rule was far more an issue at the last general election than it would be at any election which could now be held."

PERSIA WANTS MORE BELGIANS

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHRAN, Persia—The treasurer-general, M. Mornard, has addressed a request to the minister of finance to authorize the engagement of 82 Belgians within the next 15 months. If the application is successful the total number of foreign employees will be 124. The treasurer-general estimates that the additional cost of his proposals will be about £30,000 annually.

MOROCCO LINE NEARING FINISH

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—It is announced in the Temps that the military railway line from Oudjda to Moulouza is now being completed. The terminus is Guerif, which is reached by means of a bridge which has been thrown across the river at that point. Rejoicings on the part of the military and civilian population at Guerif marked the arrival of the first train.

FORBEARANCE SHOWN IS CLAIM OF POLICE IN THE DUBLIN RIOTS

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—As in the case of the royal Irish constabulary in Derry some little time ago, the conduct of the metropolitan police in Dublin, during the recent rioting, has, as already reported by cable, been subject to much adverse criticism.

At a meeting of the Dublin corporation a resolution moved by the lord mayor, was passed, demanding an immediate inquiry into the conduct of the police during the riots. The lord mayor declared that if the government refused, he himself would conduct an inquiry.

The demand of the lord mayor is backed up by a memorial forwarded to the lord lieutenant by four members for Dublin city, all of whom are National-

ists. The chief point upon which such an inquiry would turn would be the incident at Corporation buildings on the Saturday night, when the worst rioting took place.

The police state that on this occasion they were stoned and bottles were thrown at them from buildings, which they entered in order to take prisoners. It is declared on the other hand that the police raided the buildings, turned the people out of bed, batoned them and broke up the furniture.

It will be remembered that a similar demand for inquiry was made by the mayor of Derry. It is contended by the police authorities in Dublin that they acted with the utmost forbearance in most trying circumstances.

EXCAVATIONS IN SCOTLAND REVEAL FOSSIL ORGANISMS

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—A singularly rich deposit of fossil organisms has been discovered during recent excavations in the valley of Dura Den, which intersects the hills of Central East Fife.

For the past three months quarrying has been in progress under the superintendence of a representative of the British Association, and it is doubtful if any previous discoveries can compare with the fine collection at present being stored in an upper room of the Dura Den sawmill, ready for distribution among the various museums in the country.

The operations are being pursued to a depth of 10 feet, and the recent discoveries bear witness to the abundance with which ganoids of the old red sandstone peopled the waters. One most important find is that of the lowest and oldest known order of reptile to which belong the frog and the new family. Another specimen is that of the pterichthys or "winged fish," and yet another is what may prove to be a bothriolepis, probably the largest example as yet brought to light.

Both the last named are in perfect condition, their prison-house having split lengthwise, displaying on the upper as well as on the under slab the sharp, clearly defined impress of the creatures. These specimens, the relics of countless million years, are of the utmost interest and value to geologists.

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SHORTHAND VALUE CONFERENCE TOPIC IN YORK GUILDHALL

Lord Mayor of City Welcomes Delegates of National Association to the Annual Meeting

(Special to the Monitor)
YORK, England—The annual conference of the National Shorthand Association was held recently in the York Guildhall. The members were welcomed by the lord mayor, Alderman Sir J. Sykes Rymer, the sheriff, H. E. Leatham, and Alderman Purnell, chairman of the York library committee.

H. E. Leatham said that shorthand had done and was doing an enormous amount in stimulating the public mind. It was no use a speaker being a great orator unless his words were retained, and that could only be done by taking them down and handing them on to posterity.

Alderman Purnell said the association might accept any help they could get from education authorities. As a member of the York Education Authority, he could say that they regarded shorthand as a very important thing for the coming generation. He did not know that it should not be taught as fully as longhand. It would be a great saving of time and would benefit the world commercially and in every other way. The York Education Authority had been doing the best they could for the teaching of Pitman's shorthand in the public elementary schools and municipal secondary schools for a number of years.

C. J. Berridge, London, read a paper entitled, "What have we done? Where are we now? Our future." It was true, he said, that shorthand was a commercial subject, but it was far higher than that. It was one of the pleasures of life, and not the means of them. He severely criticized the Commercial Teachers Federation which, he said, was a useless body. In the discussion which followed C. H. Kirtton, Wigan, resented the attack on the Commercial Teachers Federation which, he said had never had fair treatment. The Society of Commercial Teachers, of which Mr. Nixon, the president of the shorthand association was chairman, had given the Federation an unfair blow and had been guilty of treachery to the body to which it had been affiliated.

LARGE OIL SHALE SEAM UNCOVERED ON ISLE OF SKYE

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—An important discovery of a large seam of oil shale thought to be about 11 feet in thickness and extending over a considerable area has been made on the east side of the island of Skye by Dr. G. W. Lee, D. Sc. member of the scientific staff of the Scottish geological survey and museum Edinburgh, while making a detailed examination of the geological structure of the east coast of Skye.

Though not so good in quality as that found in the Lothians, it is thought that with the improved methods of working now in use, the new field should prove of some value industrially. The Lothian shale varies from 130 gallons of crude oil and a few pounds of ammonia and plate per ton in the case of the famous Terbanth mineral, to 20 gallons of oil and 60 pounds of sulphate ammonia per ton in the Pumphreton shales.

The actual specimens examined of the Skye shale gave poor results, but they were taken from outcrops in the sides of small rivers, and badly "weathered." As yet no tunneling or boring has been done, but it is anticipated that when the seams are followed some distance into the hillsides, better results will be obtained.

The seams were found on the east side of the island, almost across the south end of the sound of Raasay from the island of Raasay, where iron ore deposits of some commercial value were recently found, and are now being worked successfully.

Always Ahead

of the times—is our aim. We find the only way to keep modern and up-to-date is to set the pace—to keep ahead; creating our own styles and setting out the ideas of many of our young men patrons.

In order to be fully prepared we have created a new Young Men's Dept., located on the entrance floor of our building, 400 Washington Street.

Men who are young, who feel young, who wish to look young and who have youthful figures are catered to here in all the new models (athletic shapes) Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Raincoats, Tuxedo and Dress Clothes.

Young Men's Suits \$22.00 to \$38.00

And we don't neglect the older men with more conservative tastes

Business Men's Suits \$20.00 to \$45.00

Adjacent to Young Men's Dept. is located our well-stocked Furnishing Goods Dept.

MACULLAR PARKER
COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON

Rapid Progress on Tariff Bill

Secretary McAdoo Prepares to Enforce New Law as Soon as It Has Been Enacted and Instructions Sent to Collectors

WHEAT RATE TALKED

WASHINGTON — Secretary McAdoo has begun preparations to enforce the new tariff law immediately upon enactment. Although the measure will be operative on the day following its signature by the President, the secretary has instructed collectors of customs to continue to assess estimated duties on importations at the rates of the existing law and to suspend liquidation of the entries until the receipt of the official copy of the new tariff act.

Chairman Simmons of the Senate tariff conference says the work is progressing more rapidly than he had expected and he thought a report might be completed by the end of this week.

Democratic members of the conference committee have decided not to make further agreements until the conference work is completed. Publication of agreements has brought many demands for the reopening of certain schedules.

There was a long debate Wednesday over the wheat and flour provisions, House members objecting to the Senate amendment imposing a duty of 10 cents a bushel on wheat coming from a country that levies a duty against wheat from the United States. This question was not settled.

The conferees agreed to leave pig iron on the free list, but did not determine whether ferro-manganese ore should also be free. A compromise was effected on the automobile schedule by which the low rates were increased slightly. An agreement was reached on the glove schedule, reducing somewhat the Senate increases in rates.

LAWRENCE SEEKS BUILDING FOR ITS NEW SCHOOL

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Steps are being taken by the newly chosen industrial school commission of this city to get quarters for Lawrence's trade extension school which is to take the place of the industrial school.

R. O. Small, deputy commissioner of education, and C. R. Allen, agent of the state board of education in charge of men's and boys' work in industrial schools, defined the work of the proposed industrial or trade extension school to the members of the local commission. Students will pursue lines of work in the new school, bearing directly upon their daily employment. Only students of 17 years or over will be admitted as students. The school term will be 20 weeks.

SCHOOL PAPER'S EDITORS CHOSEN

The board of editors has been appointed for the Tradesman, the quarterly paper of the High School of Commerce, for the coming year as follows: Editor-in-chief, Edward J. McDewitt; associate editors, C. Gordon Mackay, Willis Carling and S. C. Cowan; literary editor, Karl Becker; exchange editor, B. I. Levine; athletic editor, Walter Murphy and L. P. Sampson; local editor, F. P. Murphy; art department, A. R. Bagnal, J. E. Bagnal and Anson E. Sawyer; business manager, Howard Henderson, and assistant manager, Jack Sosnowski.

NEW HAVEN TRAINS TO RUN SLOWER

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—When the fall time-table of the New Haven railroad system is published in about two weeks, running time between Boston and New York will be slightly lengthened on many of the expresses and an inexorable rule relating to spacing of trains will be given a place on the schedules, it is unofficially announced.

NEW JERSEY COAL INQUIRY BEGINS

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—A confidential circular specifying prices to be charged for coal was presented in the testimony to show that the Lackawanna, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia and Reading and Central Railroad of New Jersey, directly or indirectly control the anthracite coal mines of the East, at the opening session here Wednesday of the New Jersey legislative committee appointed to investigate the alleged hard coal combine.

CONVICTS RETURN WITHOUT GUARDS

COMSTOCK, N. Y.—Several convicts who have been employed for the summer at the state farm for women at Valatie returned to Great Meadow prison Wednesday without guards. They are to appear before the parole board Friday.

MILITARY PARADE ENDS PERRY FETE

CLEVELAND, O.—A parade, in which military, patriotic and fraternal organizations took part, concluded Wednesday's program of the Perry centennial celebration. Perry's flagship will remain here until Saturday, when Tuesday's program, which was postponed, will be finished.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

RETROSPECTION

Now as the worn straw hat is laid away, an unattractive thing, One wonders how he ever paid Three-fifty for it in the spring.

PUSHING TO THE FRONT

The Greek who pushed a banana cart, Now pushes it no more, Through the "push" that helped him get a start, He now conducts a store.

These nine-story ocean steamships are quite enough to make a passenger on the "top floor" think that he is on the high seas.

DIFFERENT

Conceit in other folks, of course, We really have to deem Is pretty bad, but in ourselves, Ah, then it's self-esteem.

It is not so very difficult to account for the decline in the number of airship or flying machine shows to which the public is asked to pay an admission fee. It has been found out that such exhibitions do not pay and largely for the reason that the public can see the show just about as well from outside the show grounds fence.

The results obtained in the recent international yacht races will serve as reminders that the craft with the best "white wings" is also likely to have the best "legs."

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Donald Bryan is giving performances of "The Marriage Market," his new musical play, this week in Baltimore. As usual his dancing was a feature, and he danced his way through the three acts as reporter, cowboy and sailor. He has a hornpipe that for difficult elaborations is to be compared only with a similar dance Adeline Genée used to give. Miss Carol McComas made a good impression in a sprightly ingenue role, and introduced her whistling specialty. Percival Knight plays a comical English type. The piece goes to the Knickerbocker, New York, next Monday.

"Seven Keys to Baldpate," a dramatization by George M. Cohan of a like named serial story by Earl Derr Biggers, was produced at Hartford Monday night with George Cohan as the hero novelist, a role that is to be played later by Wallace Eldridge. Mr. Cohan appears to have taken the material of the original and worked it over in the current style of melodrama that makes fun of itself. The hero goes to a summer hotel in the middle of winter, expecting to be alone while he tries to win a wager that he can write a 10,000 word novel in 24 hours. The caretakers tell him a lurid story about hidden treasure in the hotel safe, a mysterious hermit, and what not, all of which the novelist decides will be good material for his story. This is the prologue. The next two acts appear to be a train of extraordinary events arising out of the conditions related by the caretaker, happening coincident with the author's attempts to make a story out of them. The play appears to be a laughing success, and to its farcical-melodramatic plot adds the novelty of curious entanglement of the author's imagination and real events.

Miss Annie Russell is to tour in "The School for Scandal," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "The Rivals."

The English club of the University of California is planning to present Ibsen's "Vikings of Helgeland," Oct. 11 at the open air theater in Berkeley.

WOOL MEN GO TO PHILADELPHIA TO CONTEST FOR CUP

Alfred Akeroyd Leads 75 Who Will Cheer Ball Team in Effort to Win Back Trophy

About 75 delegates of the Boston Wool Trade Association, led by Alfred Akeroyd, left South terminal this afternoon in two parties in special cars for Philadelphia, where they will be guests of the Philadelphia Wool & Textile Association at its field day tomorrow. The delegates will be tendered a dinner at the Hotel Bellevue Stratford.

Included in the delegation were golfers, tennis players and a baseball team to compete with Philadelphia players at the Stenton Athletic Club. An effort will be made to recapture the cup which the Philadelphia ball team won when guests of the Boston association two years ago.

Among those in the parties were George W. Benedict, secretary; Jacob H. Book, William Jones, Frank Page, Frank M. Graves, John Willock, William Pollett, Carl Bacon and E. P. Carlton.

CHURCHMEN PLAN SCHAFF MEMORIAL

PHILADELPHIA — An international church committee representing 12 different denominations is planning to erect a memorial building here to cost \$1,000,000 to Dr. Philip Schaff, editor and author, who was known as a mediator between the Biblical scholarship and church life of Europe and America, an ecclesiastical diplomatist and an advocate of Christian cooperation. He assisted in the revision of the King James version of the Bible.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In the early seventies, Dr. Laidlaw Purves goes on to tell us, the subject of handicapping received considerable attention at the hands of the Royal Wimbledon Golf Club, and the following rules for handicapping were evolved:

1. That the course in all club competitions be the fully extended medal course.

2. That the par of the course should be the basis from which handicapping in medal play should be made.

3. That the par was determined by the length of the course with two putts on each green.

4. That handicaps should be awarded by giving the difference between the average of the players' three best scores returned during the previous 36 months and the par score of the course to all members who had made nine returns in scoring competitions of the club, thus establishing a mutual relationship between the par and the scores, and which relationship was common to all players who had given nine returns.

5. That no returns be accepted unless they had been made in such scoring competitions under the conditions required by the rules of the club.

6. That a player who had not returned nine such competition scores be handicapped somewhat above what was considered to be his "general form," guided partly by the player's compulsory information as to his lowest handicap at any club of which he was a member.

This over-handicapping was insisted upon on the plea that no player should gain a club handicap competition by the ignorance of the handicappers of the player's form, and that the ability to give the data for handicapping an unknown player was in the player's power, and his alone. Without such data, the unknown player's handicap was partly guessed at, the guess always being to the side of over-handicapping, so that no

CUSTOM SERVICE EXAMINATIONS TO COME IN FEBRUARY

Reorganization Makes It Possible for Three Highest Eligibles to Be Certified for Each Vacancy

Examinations for all branches of the federal custom service, except the post-office, will be held in February. This announcement was made at the United States civil service rooms today. Secretary Edward E. Stebbins will give out applications and information from October 1 to Jan. 2. The latter date is closing time for filing applications.

Owing to the reorganization of the custom service, which now takes in all of Massachusetts under the port of Boston, the three highest eligibles examined in the custom district will be certified for each vacancy, regardless of the section of the state in which they reside. Their names will be forwarded to the collector of the port whenever a vacancy is to be filled.

Secretary Stebbins announces that Oct. 1 will be the closing date for filing applications for the clerk and carrier examination in the Boston postal district. Examinations will be started on Nov. 3 and will be held daily. It is estimated that 2000 applicants will be examined.

Twenty-nine took the examination yesterday for the position of inspector of yesterday for the position of inspector of shoes and leather in the quartermasters corps, war department, Washington.

NEWSBOYS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Lawrence Weinbaum, a newsboy with a stand at the Adams house, has won one of two scholarships offered by a leading school of shorthand. The other scholarship was won by Benjamin Askey, a South End newsboy.



This draping was made from a model shown by Chandler & Co.

HATS

Why they are so reasonably priced at Chandler & Co's.

"Wonderfully reasonable are the prices of your hats, when quality, style and beauty are considered," exclaimed one customer.

And there was a reason back of this exclamation.

You are asked to pay nothing for the style features of our hats—thereby an added profit is eliminated.

You pay only for workmanship and materials—and these are always the finest to be had.

All our hats are made of French materials, bought direct from the makers in France at the same prices paid by the great French and English houses—another profit is thereby eliminated—the importer's.

We give you the benefit of these great savings—and many

Beautiful Hats

Adapted from the French models, made in our own workrooms, are very inexpensive, and cost but

\$10, \$15 to \$25

These are the equal in quality, style, workmanship and richness, of the imported models selling at 25.00, 35.00 and even as high as 75.00.

Hundreds of Specially Priced New

Misses' Suits, Coats, Dresses

for

Friday and Saturday

at from

20.00 to 45.00

Values 25.00 to 58.00

Including styles for school and college wear. All in selected materials and newest models.



Hand Tailored Suit 20.00
Strictly hand-tailored cutaway coat. Serge, cheviot and diagonal cloth, flannel lined. Plain or draped skirt, 13 to 17 and 14 to 16.



Wool Poplin Suit 30.00
Dressy model, with coat, in belted blouse effect, new English cut sleeves, velvet collar and cuffs. New three-tier effect skirt, 14 to 18 years.



Crepe de Chine Coat Dress 19.50
Box plaited coat dress, velvet ribbon trimmed, shadow lace collar and cuffs. Navy, mahogany, taupe, copenhagen and black. 14 to 18 years.



Misses' Crepe Menteur Dress 35.00
Copy of a French model, plaited tunic and frill above belt. Bodice hand embroidered, shadow lace frill, draped skirt.



Misses' Serge Coat Dress 12.75
A practical school and college model, made of heavy firm men's wear serge. Outaway coat effect.



Misses' Top Coat 22.50
Double face, plaid back top coat in 3/4 length, button up to neck, convertible, yoke back and front, for school or college.



Boucle Top Coat 30.00
Striped boucle in black and white, and brown and white, 3/4 length cutaway front. Dragoon silk lining, velvet on plush collar and cuffs.

Tremont Street Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street Near West

CONTRACTS FOR SUBWAY FORMED

NEW YORK—The public service commission has adopted and submitted to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company forms of contract for the construction of section No. 3 of routes Nos. 4 and 38 of the Seventh Avenue-Lexington Avenue rapid transit railroad.

JEWS FORM PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

CHICAGO — The Anti-Defamation League of America, whose object will be to stop by appeals to reason and conscience, and if necessary by appeals to law, the defamation of the Jewish people, was organized Wednesday by prominent Jews.

I. O. O. F. CHOOSES ATLANTIC CITY

MINNEAPOLIS—The sovereign grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Wednesday chose Atlantic City as the place for the convention in 1914 and 10,000 Odd Fellows paraded in the evening.

YALE LAW DEAN NAMED FOR THE CIRCUIT BENCH

WASHINGTON—Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale law school, has been appointed by President Wilson and Attorney-General McRaymond to be United States circuit judge for the second circuit, comprising the states of New York, Vermont and Connecticut. The nomination is expected to go to the Senate this week.

Mr. Rogers will succeed Judge Walter C. Noyes, who resigned a few months ago because he thought the salary of \$7,000 insufficient for the needs of his family.

WAGES VOLUNTARILY RAISED

It was reported at last night's meeting of the Cable Splicers' Union that the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company last week voluntarily increased the wages of the union members in its employ.

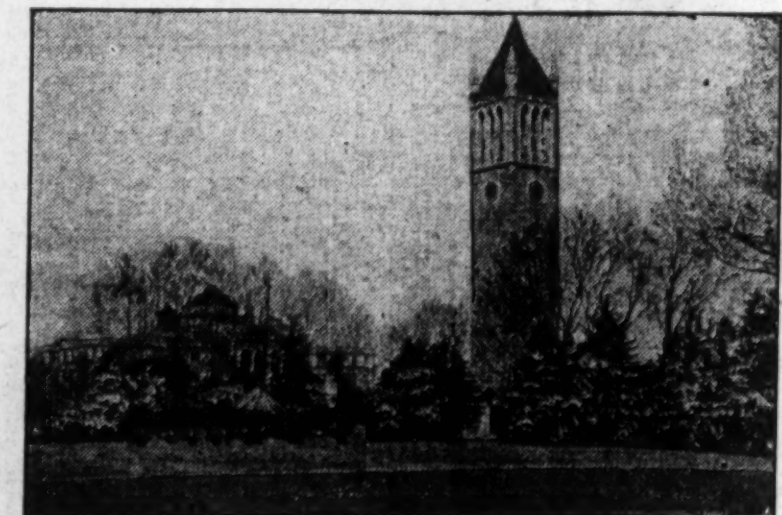
NAVY SECRETARY SEES YARD SITE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The proposed site for a United States navy yard in New York bay at Greenville will be inspected today by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who is the guest here of Congressman Kincaid.

Later the secretary will view the site from the top of a skyscraper in Battery place, Manhattan, and will leave in the afternoon to inspect the League Island navy yard at Philadelphia.

TRADE PRESS MEN OPEN CONVENTION

NEW YORK—Leading editors, business managers, buyers and sellers of advertising, and authorities on modern merchandising methods gathered here today from all over the United States to attend the eighth annual convention of the Federation of the Trade Press Association.



Campanile and central hall, State College campus

AMES, Ia.—This community which is the seat of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, has recently passed the 5000 mark. It is located 37 miles north of Des Moines, 326 miles west of Chicago and 172 miles east of Omaha on the main line of the Chicago Northwestern railway, and the Ames-Minneapolis branch of that road. It is a terminal point on the Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Interurban and a principal point on the Iowa-transcontinental automobile route. Ames has water and sewer systems, electricity, gas and paved streets. Several hundred thousand dollars have been spent the past few years in new federal and school buildings, business blocks, churches and new homes. Ames entertains yearly many prominent visitors from all parts of the world, who stop to inspect the Iowa state college. Recently Dr. Muller and party of Brazil spent a day on the campus and highly commended the institution.

LINEMEN GET AN AVERAGE OF 32 CTS. AN HOUR

Statistics of New Departments Taken up at Arbiters' Hearing—\$12 a Week Called Adequate by Chief of Wires

PROMOTING INTRICATE

Additional statistics were furnished by G. M. G. Nichols, counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway Company, to John P. Feeney, counsel for the Boston carmen's union, including some figures relating to employees of departments not yet brought up before the arbitration board at the opening of the session today in Ford hall.

The hearing did not start until nearly 11 o'clock. James P. Boyden, superintendent of the department of wires and conduits was questioned as to the wages he paid his men.

Under linemen the wage schedule furnished by the company showed classes A, B and C getting 34, 32 and 30 cents an hour. Mr. Boyden could not tell how many were employed in each division, but said they all did the same kind of work. They did not all do the same amount, he said, as the highest grade being the most efficient naturally did the majority of the work, the men in the other grades being correspondingly less efficient.

As to the messengers, Mr. Feeney couldn't quite see how they could acquire enough knowledge of the work done by the men just by carrying tools and material to and fro, but Mr. Boyden explained that they were promoted to the next rating without being required to learn that work first.

Mr. Feeney inquired of the witness if he considered the pay of the hostlers sufficient. These men, Mr. Boyden had said, received 17 and a fraction cents an hour, working 10 hours a day and seven days in the week.

Mr. Boyden said that the weekly salary of \$12 for the work done by the hostlers was adequate.

Mr. Feeney took up the method of promotion for the various classes of men in Mr. Boyden's department. The witness said the candidate for promotion first serves six months in the next lower grade before he can be raised to the next class. At this point there seemed to be some difficulty on the part of James J. Storrow, chairman of the board, and Mr. Feeney, in understanding the intricate system of promotion as set forth by Mr. Boyden.

EXPERT ASSERTS 16 MEN CONTROL NINE RAILROADS

NEW YORK—That 16 men, as interlocking directors, control the policies of nine large railway systems, was the declaration of Dr. Frank J. Warne, statistical expert for the conductors and trainmen in the arbitration of their wage dispute with the eastern railroads.

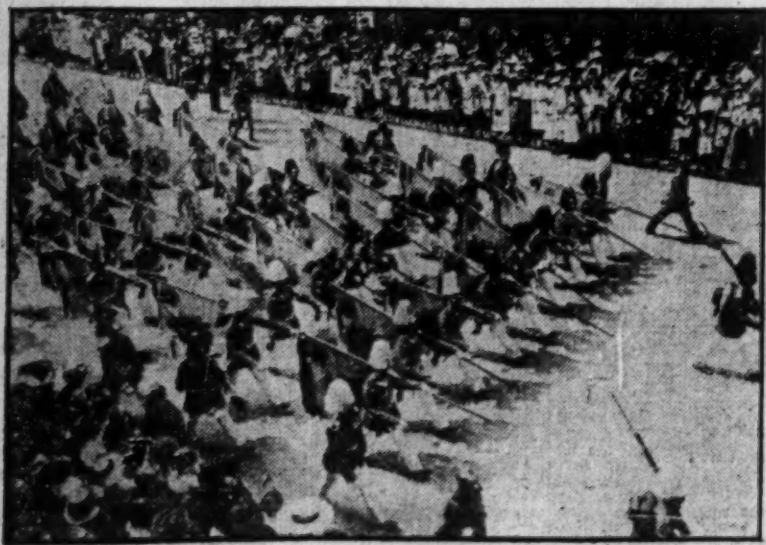
The four leaders of these systems were the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven & Hartford companies, the witness said. Among the interlocking directors he named were J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, William Rockefeller, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Norman B. Ream. These and other prominent financiers—20 in all served as 171 directors in the nine systems, according to the witness.

W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania, and one of the arbitrators, protested against the deductions of Dr. Warne, declaring them erroneous.

FUSION LIST TO GO IN LATER

ALBANY, N. Y.—The ruling of Secretary of State May in refusing to accept now the filing of a certificate bearing the bell emblem of the Fusion Nomination, Inc., was upheld by Attorney-General Carmody Wednesday.

KAISER'S INSPECTION OF NOTED GUARDS PICTURESQUE AFFAIR



(Copyright by Topical)

Garde du corps as it appeared at inspection by the Kaiser

(Special to the Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—In accordance with his usual custom, the Kaiser inspected the garde du corps on the Tempelhofer field, recently.

This annual inspection by the Kaiser of the famous body guard is a most picturesque proceeding, and although the Potsdam detachment was unable to be present, whilst other portions of this

COOPERATION FOR PORT'S GROWTH IS PLEA OF MAYOR

Restoration of Boston to Maritime Supremacy Urged at Anniversary Exercises in Faneuil Hall

Urging the cooperation of all Bostonians in the movement now underway for increasing Boston's facilities as a commercial and shipping center, Mayor Fitzgerald addressed a large audience at the exercises in Faneuil hall last night in commemoration of the two hundred and eighty-third anniversary of the founding of Boston.

In his address the mayor expressed the hope that the occasion would result in an annual observance. He traced the history of the city from the early colonial days.

Touching present day business activity in Boston, the mayor stated that the port directors were doing all they could in the way of increasing the city's docking facilities and in other ways to restore Boston's commercial preeminence. During the first 10 years of ocean steamship activity, he pointed out, Boston was the center of it, and was the sole terminus of the Cunard steamship line for a number of years. Improvements are also being made in the school system, he stated, which are fitting a larger number of boys for commercial life.

Occupying the platform with Mayor Fitzgerald were the heads and attaches of various city departments.

GOULD LINES CONSOLIDATE DEPARTMENTS

ST. LOUIS—Consolidation of freight and passenger traffic agencies of the Gould lines was announced here on Wednesday. The lines concerned are the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, Denver & Rio Grande and the Western Pacific.

CHURCH EVENT SPEAKERS LISTED

PEABODY, Mass.—Speakers for the celebration dinner of the South church 200th anniversary Tuesday, will be the Rev. Prescott Everts of Cambridge, a great-great-grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Prescott, the first pastor of the church, the Rev. W. L. Sperry of Fall River, a son of the Rev. W. G. Sperry who was pastor of the church quarter of a century ago; the Rev. Dewitt S. Clark of Salem; Henry H. Proctor of Boston; the Rev. Francis A. Poole of Worcester, a former pastor; and the Rev. George W. Penniman, of Peabody.

CHARITY CLUB PLANS LUNCHEON

Presentation of new names for membership and the reading of reports of summer work of the Womans' Charity Club marked the first meeting of the season held this morning at the Hotel Vendome. The attendance was unusually large for a first gathering, and plans were started for a luncheon, entertainment and sale on Oct. 28, under the auspices of the Julia K. Dyer Circle of the club. Mrs. Esther Francis Boland is president.

BEVERLY SCHOOLS GAIN 167 PUPILS

BEVERLY, Mass.—Complete registration of the Beverly schools shows a total of 3975, a gain of 167. The high school gains 77.

Bass River school loses six; McKay gains 28; Centerville gains three; Cove loses one; Prospect gains 54; Farms loses one; Hardie loses 26; Ryal Side gains 18; South loses 31; Pleasant View loses two and Washington gains 53.

POINT IS GAINED BY GOV. SULZER AS COURT SITS

(Continued from page one)

the attorneys for the accused executive, in entering their appearance, announced that they were present "to object to the jurisdiction of the high court and to its membership."

Judge Herrick, chief counsel for the Governor, does not believe that his objections will carry. Under the rules of law affecting the court a majority vote will decide every question but the actual impeachment, for which a two thirds vote is necessary. There is said to be no question that more than half of the members are hostile to Governor Sulzer. But he will have raised a question on which he can get a line upon the judges of the court of appeals, the one big thing the Sulzer forces want.

Judge Herrick also objected to the swearing in of Senators Frawley, Wagner, Ramsperger and Sanner on the ground that they, having been active in the preparation of the impeachment proceedings, had already prejudged the case. He had a long brief to present and contemplated an argument but was shut off by Judge Cullen who stated that this was a question to be decided only after the court had been completed and the rules of procedure adopted.

Each member of the court was sworn individually in the Senate chamber. There were two absentees, making the court consist of 57 members. This means that to remove Governor Sulzer from office 38 votes must be cast against him.

Personally Governor Sulzer had no part in today's proceedings. He did not even come to the Capitol but remained in the executive mansion on Eagle street, three quarters of a mile away, being kept informed of what was going on by his secretary who kept the telephone busy. The Governor was confident that he would win.

MR. ROOSEVELT NOT ASKED TO BE ENVOY FOR FAIR

NEW YORK—Theodore Roosevelt this afternoon denied that President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan have asked him to act as special ambassador of this country to request Great Britain and Germany to reconsider their refusal to participate officially in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. He declared that he did not deem the matter of enough importance to discuss because he is very busy preparing to leave for South America.

MORE OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY OPENS

In the chapel of Boston University today simple exercises were conducted with the opening of the College of Liberal Arts. Lemuel H. Murlin, the president of the university, and William F. Warren, the dean, spoke, the latter welcoming the students. The new instructors, Warren O. Ault, Royal M. Frye and R. L. Talbot, were introduced.

Registration will not be completed for two or three days. Departments of history and education have been enlarged. Dr. John Eastman Clarke has charge of the latter, and Warren O. Ault (Oxford A. M., Yale Ph. D.) the former.

MISSISSIPPI GETS OLD DOCUMENTS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Mississippi department of archives and history has just received a collection of historical documents relating to the early settlement and development of the state. This collection consists of the papers of Levin Wallis who was surveyor general of the territory south of Tennessee, or the present states of Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama.

The collection contains letters from some of the most prominent men in the United States active in public affairs from 1795 to 1825, says the News-Scimitar, under Jackson (Miss.) date.

ANCIENT CORNER STONE IS RELAID

PHILADELPHIA—The cornerstone of the proposed \$70,000 church of Zion Reformed Congregation of York, Pa., was laid recently.

The stone used was the same as that placed in the original church 150 years ago. At that time the Rev. J. Conrad Wurtz was pastor of Zion Congregation, says the North American. John S. Wurtz, a lawyer of Philadelphia, great-great-grandson of the Rev. Mr. Wurtz, assisted in the services.

SYNDICATE OFFERS WATER TO CITY

SAN FRANCISCO—W. G. Henshaw of San Francisco, representing a New York syndicate, proposed to the city council to develop and supply the city of San Diego, by March 1, 1915, a minimum of 5,000,000 and a maximum of 20,000,000 gallons of San Luis Rey river water at 12 cents per 1000 gallons daily, says the Examiner, under date of San Diego, Cal.

MAYOR EXHORTS PLAYWRIGHTS

Mayor Fitzgerald urged 40 theatrical managers today to aid playwrights in keeping up standard of plays, saying only acceptable ones would be permitted here.

TWO DISCLAIM JURISDICTION OF CITY APPOINTEES

Civil service commissioners are at present considering a letter they have just received from James P. Magenis, the new member of the finance commission, protesting against the finance commission interfering with the civil service men in connection with the latter's recent approval of the appointment of former Senator Joseph P. Lomasney as a member of the schoolhouse commission at a salary of \$3500.

Originally Mr. Magenis protested before his fellow commissioners, but, finding his efforts overruled, then communicated with the civil service commissioners.

Garrett Drovers, the newest member of the civil service board, declares that the confirmation of the mayor's appointments should not be in the hands of that commission, but should be placed with some other board, because the work of his board is different in that always the candidates with the highest rank are offered first, and always the employing board is given a choice, whereas in the mayor's appointments only one man is submitted to the commission to take or leave.

CITY POSTOFFICE TO BE IMPROVED

LOS ANGELES—Notice that the cramped condition of the postoffice, due to the addition and growth of the parcel post service, is to be relieved at once has been received by Postmaster W. H. Harrison.

With the installation of the parcel post service Mr. Harrison made application to the postmaster-general for additional facilities in handling the business of the office, reports the Tribune.

Recently he received notice from the treasury department that he should forward an estimate and prepare to make such improvements as are needed.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN SECURED

CHICAGO—Mrs. Constance Emery Ellis, a member of the Quincy board of education, scored a victory for Quincy's women teachers, according to a Quincy, Ill., despatch in the Record-Herald. The principals of the graded public schools here consist of five men and seven women, and there has been a considerable difference between salaries paid to the men and those paid to the women.

Mrs. Ellis pleaded for equal compensation, and she carried her point.

LONG-BARRY DEBATE PLAN

Efforts are being made today, said Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, to have Richard H. Long and Edward P. Barry, the two candidates for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, present their respective political views at a rally to be held in Faneuil hall, Saturday night.

CHARLES S. BIRD BEGINS RALLY TOUR IN DUKE

Progressive Candidate for Governor Is off for Speaking Campaign at Nantucket and the Islands of Marthas Vineyard

GARDNER TRIP ENDING

Leaving Boston early today, Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, started on his tour of the islands of Nantucket and Marthas Vineyard. His itinerary calls for a speech at a rally in Nantucket tonight, following an informal reception. Tomorrow he goes to Marthas Vineyard to meet voters and address another rally.

Congressman A. P. Gardner closes his tour of central and western Massachusetts with a rally at Worcester tonight. Tomorrow he comes east, speaking at Waltham. The remainder of the week will be devoted to Boston and vicinity, concluding with a rally in Tremont Temple, Saturday night.

Col. Everett C. Benton's campaign lieutenants are continuing their work for him in a quiet way. The colonel is making few speeches, but his assistants are active in all quarters of the state. A squad of young men Republicans is conducting rallies nightly in eastern Massachusetts in Mr. Benton's behalf.

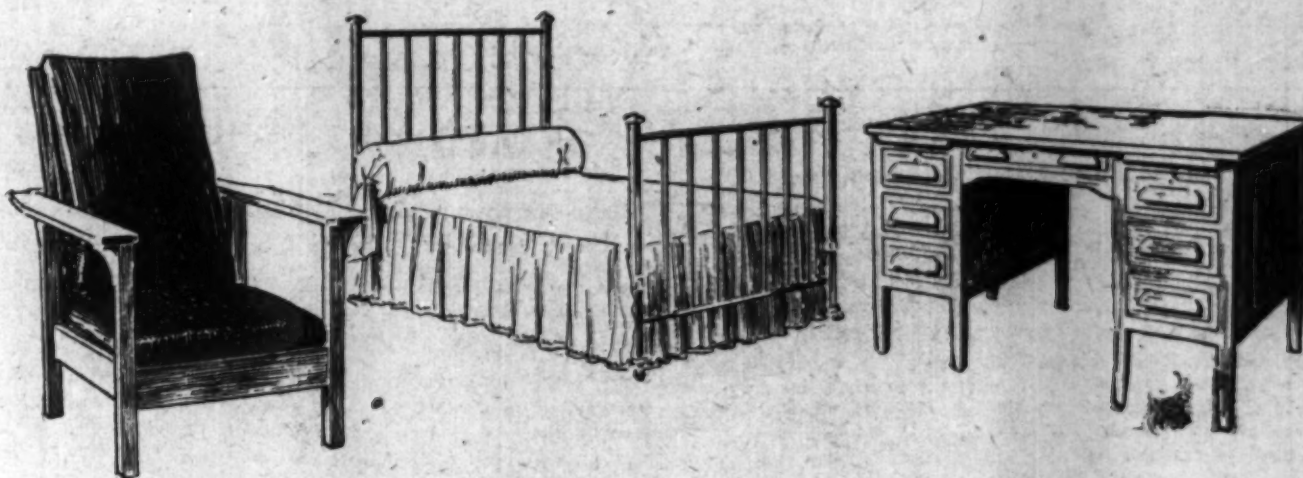
In his speech at the Springfield auditorium last night, Congressman Gardner criticized the Progressive leaders for making what he termed "loose statements." In regard to a charge that the Republican Legislature had failed to provide for the nomination of candidates for the United States Senate by direct primary, Mr. Gardner said that provision was made for this in chapter 835 of the acts of 1913.

Relative to the Progressive plank for a trial by jury of persons cited for contempt in labor disputes, the congressman said that the Republican Legislature of 1911 placed on the statute books a law for such trials in certain cases.

Congressman Gardner last night also delivered a speech in French at the Brightwood Club, Springfield.

At a meeting in the Tremont building last night of members of the Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts, organized in 1908 as a Republican institution, the club was formally dissolved and then reorganized as an adjunct of the Progressive party.

The following temporary organization was effected. Temporary president, Col. Thomas F. Doherty; temporary secretary, Thomas H. Keenan; committee on membership and permanent organization, Col. Thomas F. Doherty, Thomas H. Keenan, Daniel Thompson, James P. Magenis and D. Frank Doherty.



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MAYOR SEES CITY AS A CENTER FOR ARGENTINE BEEF

Two of His Representatives to Go to New York and Investigate the Situation

Mayor Fitzgerald conferred with Dr. Mahoney and Dr. Muldowney of the board of health, and George McKay, superintendent of markets, relative to the importation of beef from Argentina. The Mayor has asked Dr. Muldowney and Mr. McKay to go to New York to look into the situation and report their findings. The mayor feels that if Boston could inaugurate a line of steamships from South American ports, Boston would become a great center for beef. These ships, the mayor contends, could carry back cargoes of manufactured goods of New England.

COMMERCE MEN SEE INDUSTRIES IN WATERTOWN

In a special car 70 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce left Postoffice square today for a trip to Watertown, where they inspect the establishments of the Hood Rubber Company and the Walker & Pratt Company, on the first of a series of excursions to manufacturing plants in Greater Boston. The party was in charge of Bernard J. Rothwell. In addition to the members who left in the special car, several made the trip in their own vehicles. The holding of these industrial trips was projected by the chamber's committee on meetings and assemblies, not only that members would be interested in the opportunity afforded, but that such a series would be of value in increasing the general knowledge of the extent of the manufacturing resources of metropolitan Boston.

TEN STUDENT VISITORS COMING HERE TOMORROW

Mayor Fitzgerald has received word from New York that a delegation of about 10 students returning from the International Congress of Students recently held in Ithaca, N. Y., would arrive in Boston tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Mayor has arranged to meet them and will have them taken on a sight-seeing trip of the city and will entertain them at dinner at the City Club at night.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Banay, Boca del Toro; Catharine Cuneo, Rio Grande, Nic.; Majestic, Southampton, etc.; Strathspey, Pernaambuco, Ceara, Rio Janeiro, etc.; Comus, New Orleans; Santiago, Progreso; Bermudian, Bermuda; Berlin, Guanaco.

MAYNARD FINNS TO ORGANIZE

MAYNARD, Mass.—Finnish residents will soon organize a Finnish Independent Citizens' club.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FAMILY MEALS AND GUEST DAYS

"Some time and thought should be given to the manner in which the table is set and the methods used in serving meals, as well as to the preparation of food," says Josephine Matthews of the Ohio College of Agriculture, in a new extension bulletin just issued. "The first duties in the home are to the family, so all our effort to make the table look pretty and serving the meals in an attractive way should not be reserved for company dinners. Guests usually appreciate a home where they are taken in as a member of the family and where a great deal of extra effort and worry on the part of the hostess is not evident. Because people feel that they must do extra things for company often places on hospitality a damper which cannot be concealed and even the welcome carries with it an expression that takes away its warmth."

TRIED RECIPES

EGGS A L'AURORE

BOIL half a dozen eggs till hard, separate the whites from the yolks and press the whites through a potato ricer onto a heated dish. Season the yolks with salt, pepper and butter, then press them through the ricer on top of the whites, leaving a border of white around the edge of the dish. Edge with tiny bits of parsley and serve at once with butter gravy to which a spoonful of finely minced parsley has been added. This is a most inviting dish and easily prepared.

HAM PATTIES

Two cupfuls of cold cooked ham minced fine; stir into four cups of bread crumbs moistened in milk. To this add a large lump of butter and any seasonings liked. Pour the batter into gem pans, filling about two thirds full. Break an egg over each, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bake until brown.

SHRIMP CIRCLES

Chop a pint of cooked shrimps moderately fine, add a teaspoonful of minced parsley and moisten with mayonnaise. Heap on rounds of mashed potato, crumbed and sautéed in butter, and serve on a bed of diced cucumbers.—Mothers Magazine.

GOLD AND SILVER PUDDING

One quart of milk, one cup of sugar, one rounding tablespoon of cornstarch, six eggs, leaving out the whites of four; scald the milk; add sugar and dissolved cornstarch; flavor to taste; bake for half an hour; when cold cover with a frosting made of the whites of the four eggs, a cup of pulverized sugar and flavoring; brown in a hot oven.

SCRAMBLED EGGS (SPANISH)

Into a hot frying pan containing one tablespoonful of butter put a finely chopped red pepper from which the seeds have been removed and cook slowly for a couple of minutes, add a tablespoonful of chopped onion and cook for two minutes more, then add a cupful of tomato and cook for five minutes more. Beat a half dozen eggs with half a cupful of good rich stock, pour into the frying pan and cook slowly to the soft scramble. Stir in one tablespoonful of grated cheese at the last moment, season to taste and serve in hot platter or on toast.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CHESTNUTS MAKE GOOD DISHES

Half a dozen ways of preparing them

THE chestnut possesses great food value. When raw it is somewhat lacking in flavor, but may be cooked in dozens of ways—in the making of soups, for poultry stuffing, as a vegetable, for salad or dessert; so it fits in as part of any course of a dinner, says the Delineator. Here are recipes for preparing chestnuts in some of the little known ways:

Chestnut Soup—Peel and blanch chestnuts, boil in salted water until quite soft, press through a sieve, add more water if too thick, a spoonful of butter or several of sweet cream. Season to taste and serve with toasted croutons.

Roasting and Boiling Chestnuts—To roast, make a cross on the shell of the nut, using a sharp penknife, then put in a corn popper or frying pan over a hot fire and shake until the shells burst open. This will take about 20 minutes. To boil them, throw into boiling water to which a teaspoonful of salt has been added for each pint of nuts. Cook about 20 minutes, drain in a colander and serve very hot.

Deviled Chestnuts—Shell and blanch a quart of chestnuts. Dry thoroughly, patting with a soft towel to absorb all the moisture, then brown on top of the stove or in the oven in hot olive oil or butter. Sprinkle with fine salt and a dash of cayenne and serve at dinner after the cheese. Another way of deviling chestnuts is, after the roasting, to sprinkle them with a mixture composed of two tablespoonfuls of chopped mixed pickles, one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a quarter teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne. Take from the fire as soon as hot and well mixed, and serve.

Italian Chestnuts—Shell a quart of large chestnuts, pour boiling water over them until the skins loosen and can be easily removed. Put into a frying pan a tablespoonful of olive oil or butter, then add four red onions peeled and sliced, and sauté until soft but not brown. Add the chestnuts and pour over them enough soup stock to keep moist while cooking. Salt lightly. When nearly tender, add four large apples, peeled, cored and sliced, and simmer gently until done.

STYLISH GOWN OF SILK CREPE

Tunic hangs free over two-piece skirt



THIS costume shows a plain silk crepe with the same material in the broche pattern. The fabrics are the loveliest possible, taking the most grace-

ful lines, and the model seems especially designed for their use. The little tunic hangs free over the two-piece skirt to give the narrow lines at the feet and the waist and the broader lines between that mark the season.

The bodice is overlapped to give a most attractive effect. Nothing is more fashionable than crepe, and nothing is prettier, but one can easily think of this gown made of charmeuse satin in one color throughout with lace for the guimpe portions and collar, or of a plain and flowered silk, or of one of the lovely silk marquisettes over satin, or indeed of almost any of the pretty soft materials, and this season their name is legion.

All the crepes are to have great vogue and all the satins, and each and all are woven to be the softest, most attractive possible. Nothing wears better than charmeuse and nothing is more beautiful.

If liked, the gown can be made of that material and in two harmonizing colors, but the plain material with the figured makes a fashionable effect, as well as a beautiful one.

The soft lace frills that finish the sleeves give a dainty touch. Practical women will recognize that, while the gown is a most attractive and beautiful one, it is really very simple and can be run up so quickly that it is especially desirable for the between seasons time that always brings its own demand.

For the medium size, the waist will require 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36, or 2 yards 44, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for collar and chemise portions, 1¼ yards of lace for the sleeve frills; the skirt 4½ yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, and the tunic, 3 yards 27, 2 yards 36 or 44. The width of the walking skirt at the lower edge is 2½ yards.

The pattern of the blouse (7562) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure, the pattern of skirt and tunic (7636) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

BUILT-IN FURNITURE DURABLE

It is also dignified and decorative

IF you are one of those fortunate women who begin their homes at the beginning with months of time for poring over blue-prints and amiable squabbling with husband and architect, you will be wise to consider the advantages of built-in furniture while the shell of your house is in embryo. If you are making over the interior of a house that was planned and built by some one else, you can make it very much more your own by building in certain things. Indeed, granted that you are fairly well satisfied with the house you live in, whether it is yours for always or for a term of years, there are possibilities in built-in furniture that you can not afford to disregard, writes Ruby Ross Goodnow in the Delineator.

The case for built-in furniture may be summed up pretty much as follows: It is more interesting than "detached"

furniture because it has a flavor of the designer's personality.

It is more dignified, because it has been planned for permanency.

It is more decorative, because it has been considered as a part of a whole, and therefore has an architectural relation to the room.

It is more reposeful, because it keeps its place as a part of the wall.

It is more durable, because it cannot be mauled about by the careless.

It is more economical, because it may be constructed at a nominal cost of labor and material, and, once finished, it invites no further outlay.

Built-in furniture is very good in a small room, because it takes and keeps its place as a part of the wall, and increases the floor space. It is advantageous in a room of great size, because it then becomes of architectural importance, and may be of great decorative value in mass and color if its conception is in scale with the architect's conception of the room as a whole.

Built-in furniture, on the other hand, is for the permanent home, not for the transitory one. If you aren't satisfied with the house you live in, you'd better buy things you can move.

It must be well built, because you cannot change it as you would an unsatisfactory chair or table.

It must be logically placed, because there is no latitude of change in a room that has been so furnished, and what normal woman doesn't love to move furniture about? So it will be best to build in only the things that belong inevitably where you place them.

It has a dignity which must be respected; it will not stand being "prettified." Give it no laces and ribbons, or you'll destroy its reason for being. Its restraint and formality must be preserved. The ideal built-in furniture represents great simplicity and perfect craftsmanship.

The smaller our house, the more necessary it becomes to consider the possibilities of building in our furniture. We must not forget that the fireplace with its surrounding mantel, the windows with their broad sills, the closets and cupboards, are all architectural furniture, and must be studied in relation to the detached objects to be brought into the room, as well as in relation to the window seats, the settles, the open bookshelves, that it will become a part of the room. A closet with well-placed shelves and glass doors becomes as definite and useful a part of the furnishings of the dining room as the chairs and the bookshelves invite settles, and so an ordinary corner becomes a place for foregathering. The turn of the stair invites another settle, with a woodbox beneath its seat. A group of windows invites a long window-seat, with a lattice paneling that conceals the radiators.

Every angle of the house should be given the furniture it invites, and convention should be subordinated to ingenuity. When the house is finished it will be pleasantly furnished; only tables and chairs will be immediately necessary.

FASHION BITS

Crochet buttons of metallic thread are effective for trimming purposes.

Leather cut work is the finish on some of the newest sashes or girdles. The leather is colored to harmonize with the coloring of the sash.

Iridescent butterflys are among the nattiest of coiffure accessories.

A handsome tunic is the one of green net with a design wrought out in threaded beads of various colors.

Neck pieces and muffs to match the hat are among the fall novelties.

Cut velvet with patterns in brilliant colorings are among the handsome new dress fabrics.—Newark News.

SUBDUED TINTS IN UPHOLSTERY

THIS is the year for upholstered furniture. The newest thing is to have the covers "fit" without tufts.

Handsome old brocades are used. The important point is to have the colors subdued so that no one shade is hinted at.

Unless the wood is extremely handsome no woodwork is allowed to show.

Velour in plain patterns only is in high favor. Certain shades of dark green are most popular, for they blend well with general decoration schemes.

It is a hard and fast rule that the same material and the same colors shall be used on all the furniture in one room. The old style of having contrasting colors is completely "out."—San Diego Union.

HOME HELPS

The best way to make boiled ham juicy and tender is to leave it in the water in which it is boiled until quite cold.

Orange peel dried and grated makes a very fine yellow powder that is delicious flavoring for cakes and puddings.

To brighten a carpet sweep it with a broom dampened (not wet) in salt water. Care should be taken to shake the broom well after each dipping.

A simple and quick way to clean knobs, lamps or other fixtures of brass is to use a mixture made by dissolving in one pint of vinegar four heaping tablespoonfuls of salt. This compound is harmless and leaves no scratches.—New York Press.

NEGLIGEEES MADE FROM SCARFS

Persian shawls may be turned into coats

THERE are still many old shawls and scarfs in ancestral trunks or even in our own old trunks, and there is no reason, save one of sentiment, why they should be left there another minute. For there are many ways in which they can be used to advantage. Even if for reasons of sentiment you leave them in their comfortable trunks or packing cases, moths may find their hiding places and then their days will be numbered.

In this time of charming negligees any shoulder scarf can be transformed into part of a negligee. So if you have a gift shoulder scarf which for some reason is not in keeping with your evening frocks, transform it into a negligee—with the aid of a wisp of tulle, a yard or two of ribbon, a few artificial flowers, and a little satin, net, silk or mull, says a Washington Herald writer.

The scarf can be formed into puffed or flowing sleeves, put into a satin jacket, which ties with ends made from the ends of the scarf—the middle part in this case would be used for the sleeves. Or the negligee can be made with a chiffon panel back and front—from the scarf—held together with plaited tulle, trimmed with tiny roses made from little ends of the scarf material. Another way to use a scarf on a negligee is to fasten it loosely at each sleeve, just as a scarf. The effect so produced is charming.

Old shawls last year were often made over into interesting evening cloaks. Some edged with fur and softly lined with soft-colored silk were really beautiful. This year, when Persia will seemingly predominate, just as the Balkans and Egypt did last year, so far as the geography of our fashion influence is concerned, there is more reason than ever

GIRLS TAUGHT TO KEEP HOUSE

It has always seemed to me essential that girls should be prepared for their life work as well as boys, writes a contributor to the Delineator. I am the mother of three girls, and I evolved this plan. Just before my eldest daughter was 17 I called her to me on the first of the month and gave her the list of my household bills for the month previous. I told her she was to manage that entire department for a month—gas, milk, eggs, butter, meat, vegetables. I expected her to cook and serve simple, wholesome meals. She was to use her own judgment, just as she would have to do in a home of her own. If her bills were less than mine, she could have for pin money what she saved. The experiment worked wonderfully well, as my daughter was determined to do as well or better than her mother. I have carried out this same idea with all three girls, and not only have they become efficient housekeepers, but I have been relieved of a great deal of work. When I saw my eldest daughter step into a home of her own I felt safe about her future because I knew she was well equipped as an efficient housekeeper.

IRONING HINT

When ironing dresses fastened with hooks or snaps I fold a very soft towel very thick and lay the edge of the dress books down on the folded towel and iron on the other side. Dresses trimmed with small buttons can be ironed in the same way, looking much better than when ironed right side up, which often leaves a rough-looking place on an otherwise finely ironed dress. I find this much the neatest and quickest way to iron all kinds of dress fastenings, but have never seen any one else do it.—Los Angeles Express.

WORTH KNOWING

For painted walls dissolve two ounces of borax in two quarts of water. Add one tablespoonful of ammonia. Use half this quantity to each bucket of water. Do not use soap. Rub with clean towels till dry.

If a garment becomes badly soiled with perspiration, put it in soft, lukewarm water and wash with Indian meal instead of soap. This will remove stain of long standing if the meal is rubbed into the soiled places with your hands.

WOMAN JUDGED BY HER GLOVES

Models show stitching in contrasting shades

GLOVES are acknowledged to be one of the most important items in the proper costuming of a woman, and she is often judged by them. They are a very noticeable article of dress and are, therefore, worthy of a great deal of consideration in the choosing.

Just now, says the San Diego Union, the lighter weight kid gloves are in order, and these are not hard to choose, for the ever popular tans are always in good taste.

The newer models show stitching in contrasting shades of brown or in black. This stitching is always effective, as it tends to make the back of the hand to look narrower. The single clasp model is also the most popular. They are most comfortable just now, although, of course, when wintry winds blow the longer the glove the warmer the wrists.

It goes without saying that black gloves will be worn a great deal. Whether these are kept entirely black or relieved with white stitching is purely a matter of taste. For ordinary wear the all-black are very satisfactory, while for dress wear the ones stitched in white are undoubtedly more smart looking.

For winter wear the ever-popular castors will be in great favor, for they are far more comfortable than kid ones, as the hands do not become stiff in them. Those who prefer the leather ones, however, will find many models to their liking. Most of the gloves have rough seams, which are attractive, but which undoubtedly make the hand look larger.

Now that it seems probable that the three quarter sleeve has come to stay, the long kid glove will, of course, be in order. Those in the shops are very long,

but they are only meant to reach to the elbow.

For evening wear naturally the long white gloves take first place. Nothing ever seems to replace them. The shops show very pretty ones of white kid with hand-painted sprays of flowers and fancy little buttons, some of them hand-painted, but after all nothing is ever in better taste than the plain white kid, well fitting and soft. All lengths will be worn, depending, of course, upon the frock worn with them. Colored kid gloves are never very successful unless they are of cream color or ivory.

Scrap baskets of the colored raffia in combination with white willow are very pretty. They are so closely woven that no scraps, however small, can sift out—a decided point in their favor, says the Newark News.

An aluminum quart measure has the cupfuls marked on it.

Norfolk jackets of angora come in solid colors edged in white. If the jackets are in white, the edging is in color.

Cuff protectors of a preparation resembling transparent celluloid are shaped quite like turn-over linen cuffs, even the stitching being simulated.

Some new banks for the children are made to resemble such fruits as peaches, oranges, apples and pears.

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STITCHES A SEAMSTRESS USES

First steps in the art of dressmaking

IN a book issued by Dana Estes & Co. (Boston) on "Practical Sewing and Dressmaking," by Sara May Allington, intended to fit women for the business of dressmaking, the author starts with a lesson on stitches, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

Basting—For basting use a good quality basting thread. No. 60 is preferable for all uses except very heavy wool goods, then it is best to use 40 or 50. For silk or velvet a fine thread should be used so that it will not mark the goods. In pulling out basting never try to pull the entire length of the thread. Cut it every few stitches or you will pull the thread in the goods and ruin it.

Even Basting is where the stitch is the same length on both sides. This is used for basting up seams.

Uneven Basting is where the upper stitch is long and the under one short. It is used for marking seams, basting in hems, etc.

Slanting or Padding Stitch is used for fastening in canvas or padding in coats.

Running Stitch is where small stitches are taken evenly. This is used for joining pieces of materials, tucks, gathers, and sewing on braid or trimming. The work should be held evenly together with the left hand, while the needle is held in the right and pushed back and forth through the material, making as many stitches on the needle as possible before pulling it through. You should practise this stitch until you can take small even stitches without looking at the work.

Blind Stitch is used to fasten on trimming or bias bands where the stitch must not show on the right side. Run the needle between the foundation goods and the trimming with a running stitch. Take the stitch through the foundation, but only through the under side of the trimming or into the turned in edge of the bias band.

Back Stitch—Make a stitch as in the running stitch. Instead of taking the next stitch beyond the first, place the needle way back in the next stitch and take one twice as long. Take each one way back to the one preceding it. This stitch is used to take the place of machine sewing. It is much stronger than the running stitch. When finished it should resemble machine stitching.

Overcasting is a slanting stitch taken over and over the raw edge of the goods. This is used on seams or wherever there is a raw edge exposed, to keep it from raveling. The work is done from right to left.

Overhanding—The two selvages of goods are held evenly together and are

sewed over and over together with very small slanting stitches. Where two raw edges are to be sewed together, a small seam and the edges thus formed held together the same as if they were selvages. The stitches should be very small and even. The work is done from right to left.

Hemming—The hem is used to finish the edge and is turned down twice. The first turn is always as narrow as possible, and the second whatever width the hem is to be when finished. If the hem is to be put in on the machine it can be done with the foot attachment, unless too wide, but if it is to be hand work, it must always be basted. Take the stitch first in the cloth, then in the edge of the hem, and so on, making the stitches slanting and as small as possible. The stitch which is taken in the cloth should take up only one or two threads, so that it will not show on the right side. On skirts where the hem is too full to turn up, a piece of the goods cut just the same curve of the skirt and the same way of the cloth is sewed to the bottom of the skirt, having the facing the width the hem is to be and on the right side of the skirt. Stitch and turn on the wrong side and fasten in place.

Cat-Stitching—This is used where the goods are too heavy to turn in twice. Turn the hem up the desired width without having turned in the edge. Hold the work so that the hem will run away from you. Take a stitch first in the hem and then in the goods, in the hem again and again in the goods, holding the point of the needle towards you and making the stitches cross each other so that they resemble a rail fence.

French Knots—These are little knots used for decorative purposes. Put the needle up through the goods from the wrong side. Before pulling it through the goods, wind the thread about it three or four times. Hold the thread down to the needle with the left thumb. Put the needle down through as near the same place where it came up as possible. Draw down so that the knot looks smooth.

TOP BOOTS

Top boots are to be worn with the slashed frocks, says the Chicago Journal. The boots are of course in leather, are broad toed and have a flat effect across the top of the foot. The heel is low and rather flat, though not so much so as that worn by the men. The new foot-wear comes in black, green and red.

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This reference list may contain the name of just the kind of school to which you may desire to send your boy or girl for further or special training. Full information may be had by writing to the Educational Dept. of the Monitor.

It would be a good plan to put a check beside the kind of school listed that you are interested in. Then cut this out and send, with the general location specified.

| | | |
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WASHINGTON BUILDING TRUNK HIGHWAY ON DIRECT PAYMENT METHOD WITH \$5,000,000 FUND

Eight Primary State Roads Extending About 1800 Miles Selected for Systems in Which Pacific and Sunset Sections Are Included in Main National Highways

OLYMPIA, Wash.—There are 40,000 miles of roads in Washington, of which 200 miles have been constructed as state roads, 145 miles as state aid roads and 180 miles as permanent highways. The 525 miles thus constructed under state supervision during the eight years since the state highway department was organized have cost a little more than \$3,000,000.

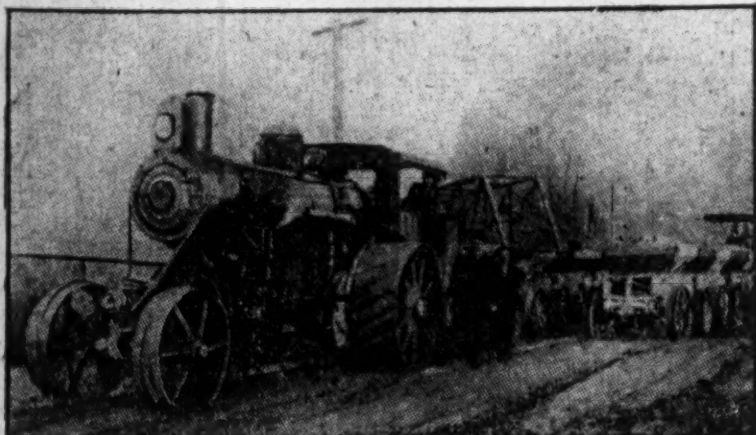
During the recent session of the Legislature an attempt to authorize a \$20,000,000 bond issue to build a 2000-mile trunk system of roads, "all at once," met with little favor. Under such an appropriation, it was felt, some of the

erly constructed and hard-surfaced, while others are pioneer roads of the corduroy type or mere trails, needing revision in both alignment and gradient before receiving a hard surface. Two, the Pacific highway and Sunset highway, have been adopted by the National Highway Association as main national highways.

The Pacific highway, from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego, Cal., is already passable for motor cars a portion of the year, so that the additional expenditures proposed for the improvement of this road will make it an attractive highway and a road of utility.

The Sunset highway running from

STATE HIGHWAY WORK IN PROGRESS



Hauling engine and wagons with gravel in King county, Wash.

roads would have been built too good for the traffic they support and others not good enough. There is no general agreement on what constitutes a "good road." A macadam road was once considered a good road both summer and winter, and under light traffic with continuous maintenance gave satisfactory service, but under motor vehicles a more substantial type of road is demanded.

Although a bond issue was not favored the Legislature appropriated \$1,750,000 for state roads and \$3,250,000 for permanent highways. This will be \$5,000,000 for trunk roads in two years. The appropriations will be used chiefly in building new connecting roads where gaps now exist and in revising old roads where gradient and alignment are unsatisfactory.

Expensive roads must be paid for either by a direct tax levy or from the proceeds of a bond issue. Washington has chosen the direct payment method. A mill levy yields \$1,000,000. The funds appropriated for the years 1913 and 1914 are provided by tax levy.

At the last general election five of the 39 counties voted on road bond issues. King county authorized an issue and sale of \$3,000,000 and Clallam county \$300,000 of 5 per cent bonds.

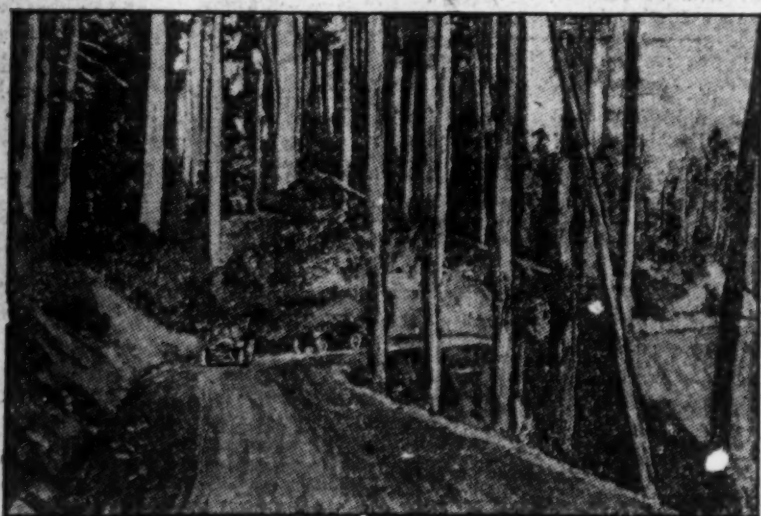
Eight of the primary state roads, extending about 1800 miles, have been selected and established for the trunk system. Many of these are already prop-

Seattle to Spokane, 400 miles, is a link in the New York to Seattle thoroughfare, passing through 30 miles of virgin forest in the national forest reserve of the Cascade mountains, and, following the shores of Lake Kechelus, where the federal government is storing waters for irrigation of the lands of the Yakima valley. This road crosses the principal mountain range of the state at an elevation of 3000 feet in the Snoqualmie pass. The engineers' surveys show that a desirable location can be found with gradients not exceeding five per cent. Three hundred thirty thousand dollars was appropriated to construct a 30-mile section of this road.

The opening of the Olympic highway will publish a list of Indian names applied to the rivers and mountains, many of them wonderfully euphonious and full of meaning: Hama Hama, Wishkaw, Wynoochie, Humptulips, Dusewalips, Lilliwaup, Quimault, Queets, Quillute, Bozo Chiel and one with 26 letters, called "Dickey" for short.

One of the expensive items in road building is the clearing and grubbing required through the dense forest. Four thousand dollars per mile for clearing and grubbing a strip 60 feet wide is the price paid for this item in some new road work, practically \$500 per acre for removing the first crop. Convict labor is used on state road construction and in the quarries.

LINK IN GOOD ROAD CONSTRUCTION



Lafromboise road which was built by King county, Washington

MISSOURIANS SHOWN HOW TO HANDLE POULTRY AND EGGS

WASHINGTON—The United States department of agriculture, in cooperation with the University of Missouri, has been running poultry and egg handling extension work in Missouri. From July 18 to Aug. 26 28 towns were visited by the two exhibition cars. These towns were located on the railroad lines in central and southwest Missouri and northern Arkansas. One car was equipped by the Missouri state poultry board, under the direction of T. E. Quisenberry, director of the Missouri state poultry experiment station; the other by the federal food research laboratory under the direction of Dr. M. E. Pennington.

The Missouri car contained specimens of poultry best adapted to general farm conditions, models of poultry houses, incubating and brooding devices, feeds, nests and other appliances used for the raising of poultry. The government car is a specially equipped refrigerator car containing a cooled candling room and chilling room. Other types of candling devices are shown for use where electricity is not available. This car contains, also, a new picking-frame and cooling rack, recently designed by the department for the dressing of poultry. Questions regarding the raising and handling of poultry on the farms were answered. Many of the handlers of eggs

brought samples of their eggs with them to the car for grading and discussion. The values of the different grades of eggs as food were shown. The expert would take a number of eggs, grade them out into the strictly fresh, high quality egg; the lower quality eggs and eggs unfit for food. It is proposed to carry on similar demonstrations during October and November and next year.

SCHOOL HAS CLASS FOR REPORTERS

NEW YORK—New courses in journalism will be offered by New York University at the opening of the school year on Sept. 25. One of the innovations will be a course in reporting and writing the news which will start at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and last until 11. In case of emergency students in this class may be called upon to work until midnight or even later.

GOVERNMENT FILES BRIEF

CHICAGO—The government's brief telling why judgments of the United States district court at Indianapolis against 28 men, convicted dynamiters, should be affirmed, was filed on Wednesday in the U. S. circuit court of appeals.

FOUR CARS A DAY

There are but two logical methods of building motor cars.

One method is to produce cars in enormous quantities so as to bring the price down as low as possible.

The other method is to produce cars in limited quantities so that each car will be of the highest quality.

Each system has but one real exponent. In a middle Western city, "mass production" enables a good small car to be made and sold at a low figure. In a New England city, "The Best Built Car in America" is produced practically car by car, by the finest mechanics in the world.

One car carries out one ideal, the other a totally different ideal. Both are right. Both are built, not assembled. One company makes 1,000 cars a day, the other company Four Cars a Day. The idea back of one car is to give the most for the money; the idea back of the other is to give the best regardless of price.

The smaller car is turned out like the well-known and worth while "dollar watch." The greater car is built like a Chronometer. Any other car—is a compromise.

The Locomobile now occupies a peculiar position. It is the only high grade car whose sales have increased during the past two years.

This success of the Locomobile is due to the policy of building not more than four cars a day. All of the power and the experience of the Locomobile organization has been concentrated on a limited production.

Years ago we concluded that just so surely as the best cheap car could only be produced in very large number, just so surely could the car of highest quality be produced only in limited quantities.

Our policy from the very start was to build cars in small lots so that each car could have the most intimate attention. When others were increasing their plants and building more cars, we were increasing our quality, striving to make the Locomobile "The Best Built Car in America."

Every Locomobile has been built like every other Locomobile. Every Locomobile has been built with the utmost care. Every Locomobile has been built to carry out the ideal of quality, not a commonplace, commercial ideal.

The Locomobile will be made as it always has been made, in limited quantity—and with unlimited care. (Despite the present demand for the Locomobile and despite any rumor to the contrary, we will not increase our production and make more cars.)

There will always be a demand for the limited number of cars we make. Because we have been building for the future, our plant will always run at capacity, without reducing the quality of our product or price.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS
700 Commonwealth Avenue Boston, Mass.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Brig.-Gen. T. F. Davis, U. S. A., to Ft. McKean, Wyoming, for temporary duty; thence to Omaha, Neb., and take station at that place. Col. E. A. Miller, sixth field artillery, to Toiyahanna, Pa., to witness work of battalion of field artillery in camp of instruction; then return to this city. Maj. P. J. Ward, quartermaster corps, coast artillery corps, relieved detail quartermaster corps and proceed to Ft. Totten, New York, for duty.

Capt. H. R. Hickok, fifteenth cavalry, upon termination of cavalry camp, near Winchester, Va., to Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, for temporary duty; thence to Ft. Myer, Virginia, fifteenth cavalry.

First Lieut. C. A. Theis, infantry, to Okemah, Okla., to inspect the first separate troop, cavalry, Oklahoma national guard; then to proper station.

Second Lieut. E. R. Van Deuzen, thirteenth cavalry, after leaving camp at Winchester, Va., to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty; thence to Ft. Riley, Kan.

Second Lieut. C. St. C. McNeil, fifteenth cavalry, upon termination of cavalry camp of instruction, near Winchester, Va., proceed to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty; thence to Annapolis, Md.

Second Lieut. J. E. Hatie, transferred

from the fourteenth to the twenty-fifth infantry upon his own request. Second Lieut. C. M. Everett, transferred from the twenty-fifth to the first infantry at his own request.

Leaves: First Lieut. H. C. Midie, Jr., medical corps; 24 days; First Lieut. V. E. Mittenberger, medical reserve corps, one month, and First Lieut. F. M. Wall, medical reserve corps, two months and ten days.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) H. K. Hewitt, detached the Florida, to naval academy. Ensign J. W. Gates, detached the Rhode Island, to the Cummings.

Ensign C. S. Alden, detached the Georgia, to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, detached the Utah, to naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Machinist J. D. Edwards, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Carpenter J. G. McPherson, to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Movements of Vessels

The North Dakota and Tallahassee arrived at Tangier sound.

The Mayflower arrived at Hampton roads.

The Brutus arrived at Boston.

The Des Moines arrived at Puerto Plata.

The Wyoming, Arkansas and Solace arrived at New York.

The Delaware and Utah arrived at Tompkinsville.

The Patuxent and Ontario arrived at Norfolk.

The Minnesota, Kansas, Ohio and Hancock arrived at Philadelphia.

The Jupiter, from Tiburon, Cal., on cruise.

The Roe, from Gardiners bay to Newport.

The Standish, from Annapolis to Norfolk.

The Sonoma, from Hampton roads to Newport.

The Samar arrived at Kinkiang.

The Michigan arrived at Veracruz.

The South Carolina, from Veracruz to Lynnhaven bay.

Notes

Accompanied by members of the New Jersey harbor commission, the Jersey City board of commissioners, and numerous prominent New Jersey residents, Secretary Josephus Daniels of the navy today inspected the proposed site of the new New York navy yard at Greenville, Communipaw cove, on the Jersey City shore.

Officials of the navy department have denied that the abolition of the adaptability test, which was ordered several days ago by Mr. Daniels, will prevent the exclusion of undesirable.

Mr. Daniels will extend to every ship in the navy the system of instruction for apprentice seaman in common school study and advanced classes in certain technical branches which he recently established at naval training schools.

HARVARD NAMES PROFESSOR OF JAPANESE LITERATURE

Masaharu Anezaki, professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo, will be the first man to fill the Harvard professorship of Japanese literature and affairs made possible by a \$25,000 fund raised by former Japanese students at Harvard. The visiting professor from France this year is Prof. Fernand Baldensteger, who will offer courses in comparative literature. From Germany comes Prof. Ernest von Dobschütz, whose subject is theology.

Harvard sends in return Prof. A. C. Coolidge of the history department to the University of Berlin and Prof. Maxime Bocher of the department of mathematics to the Sorbonne and other French universities.

Harvard also maintains exchange relations with half a dozen small colleges in the West, each of which sends a member of its faculty to Harvard for teaching and research work and receives in return for a few weeks each the services of one of the distinguished men of Harvard's faculty. Charlotte M. Fiske will come from Beloit College for chemistry, Homer Woodbridge from Colorado College for English and E. R. Smith from Grinnell College.

If present plans are carried out it is expected that within another year Harvard will have a "model" school under the supervision of the department of education. It will embody the best features of a public school and a private school, and the instruction will be entirely in the hands of professional teachers, both men and women.

With their progress to the higher grades the sexes will be given separate schools and classes. The school, which will probably be opened in the fall of 1914, will start with a kindergarten and the first three or four elementary grades. As the number of pupils increases higher grades will be added until the high school curriculum has been completed.

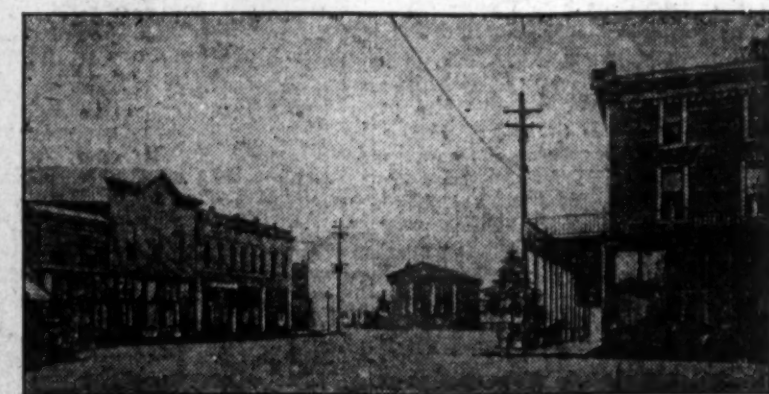
Prof. Paul H. Hanus of the division of education, who is at the head of the project, says the school will be experimental only in so far as every good school is experimental. The teachers will not be bound to conventional aims and practices, but they will not disregard methods that experience has proved to be sound.

Fall entrance examinations were completed yesterday and the examining board expects to make returns of marks Saturday. About 200 were taking these examinations. The entrance examinations in June were taken by about 1800 applicants.

TEMPERANCE CONTEST HELD

Miss Jean Dixon was the winner of the gold medal temperance contest, held by the W. C. T. U. at the state headquarters, 541 Massachusetts avenue, last night. The contest for members of the Rosalind section between 16 and 19 was one of a series in Greater Boston.

ST. JOHNS, ORE., IS DRYDOCK PORT AND FACTORY CENTER



City hall fronts public square, St. Johns, Ore.

ST. JOHNS, Ore.—This town is situated near the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia rivers; has excellent harbor and industries include saw-mill of 200,000 feet capacity, veneer and box factory, asbestos factory, woolen mill, and flour mill. Has large drydock and city dock and is served by the O. W. R. & N. and S. P. & S. railroads; excellent schools both graded and high. A public library and numerous churches are here. St. Johns is reached from Portland, a distance of eight miles, by electric cars. Has gas, electric, water and sewer systems, and several miles of paved streets. All Columbia river traffic to and from Portland passes this point.

BOROUGH WITHOUT MAYOR CANDIDATE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Milltown, a borough near here, seeks a candidate for mayor. The present mayor, Conrad Richter, has declined a renomination. All three tickets—Democratic, Republic and Progressive—have been printed for the primary without a candidate for mayor on any of them.

The voters will have to fill in the name of the candidate for borough clerk, if they wish to vote for him, and they will also have to write in the name of some one whom they would like for mayor.

TROLLEY MEN END CONVENTION
SALT LAKE CITY—The Street and Electric Railway Employees of America reelected old officers except new vice-presidents: Benjamin Commins, New Orleans; T. J. O'Brien, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. McClenathan, Chicago, and Joseph Gibbons, Toronto.

File's

Millinery Opening
All This Week

WOMEN'S SHOES

Designed to Meet New Dress Requirements

Footwear, being much in evidence, must be feminine and dainty. The arch must be prominent, and the lines of the foot harmonized. We have combined the French idea of soft curves in many of our fall boots—the circular vamp and plain toe to give a long narrow effect, the high arch and instep, the whole quarter back that fits the ankle like a stocking, and the whole finished with the Cuban Louis heel, set well under the foot.

Shoes at \$4

That Women Will Buy on Sight

Styles are 100% right—exact to the last detail. Tan, patent, gun metal and kid leather. Black cloth tops, every one seems to want them. New French last. New whole back pattern. Best of all, a shoe that grips the arch as a shoe should, \$4.

(FILENE'S—FIFTH FLOOR)

Beef Outlook Stirs Argentina

ARGENTINA SEES LARGE FUTURE IN MEAT EXPORTS

Vessel Carrying First Steamship Cargo Going Directly to North America Given Send-Off Indicating People's Great Hopes

OFFICIAL ENCOURAGES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Not even the political whirl, which has affected the Argentine nation as at few other periods in its history, has dampened the interest shown here in the recent shipment of beef to the United States.

For the first time since steamship intercourse became effective between this port and New York a cargo of Argentine meat has gone direct to North America. Argentine beef is not unfamiliar to some United States consumers, but such quantities as have been imported heretofore have come into the country via Liverpool. The new move for direct shipment is an innovation.

The South American meat situation as it concerns exports, refers generally to supplies available in both Argentina and Uruguay. Across the waters from Buenos Aires, Montevideo has begun to be a shipper of importance. It is also likely that the experiment with New York, if successful, will find Uruguay quick to follow the example of the Argentine meat packers in sending their products north. When the steamship Vandyck left here it received such a send-off as to imply that it was a pathfinder for new business, because it had in its hold 1000 quarters of alfalfa-fed Argentine beef consigned to meat brokers on the New York stock exchange.

The laws of Argentina are very favorable to the raising of live stock. The extent of the industry is gathered from recent statistics to the effect that there are 30,000,000 head of cattle, 70,000,000 sheep and 7,000,000 horses in the republic. Frigorificos are increasing all the time, and these establishments for freezing meats will no doubt claim more and more attention in places where they are not already in operation.

The Patagonia state railways, now under construction, are being built purposely to facilitate cattle and sheep shipments to the northern frigorificos. In the southern sections of the country are vast plains admirably suited for stock raising. As far south as the island of Tierra del Fuego are fine grazing lands. In the south there are new frigorificos at Rio Gallegos, at San Julian, a little farther up the coast, and at Bahia Blanca.

Tariff agitation in the United States, resulting in the schedule that puts meat on the free list with the removal of the 1½ cents per pound duty, should the change become effective, has been followed here with great interest. The change may mean a revolution in meat production and shipments. The Argentine government has, of course, been awake to other possibilities that would make for control of supplies and prices. And this gave rise to the measure introduced in Congress, to put a check on any method looking like trust control.

As soon as the new refrigerator ships are put into service between Argentina and northern ports, real increase in meat exports may be looked for. In view of what may be expected the United States sent to this country the chief of its bureau of animal industry, Dr. A. D. Melvin, and it was after giving careful study to Argentine methods that Dr. Melvin, on his departure for Uruguay, gave it as his opinion that a very great future awaited the industry and its export development.

About the time that Dr. Melvin arrived here Dr. Walter Preece, chief of the experimental poultry farm at Pergamino, Argentina, was due in the United States where he went to purchase certain kinds of chickens. Poultry raising is in its beginnings in Argentina. Dr. Preece is expected to send home hundreds of chickens, also poultry houses and implements incident to the raising of poultry.

BOCAS, PANAMA, GREAT BANANA SHIPPING POINT

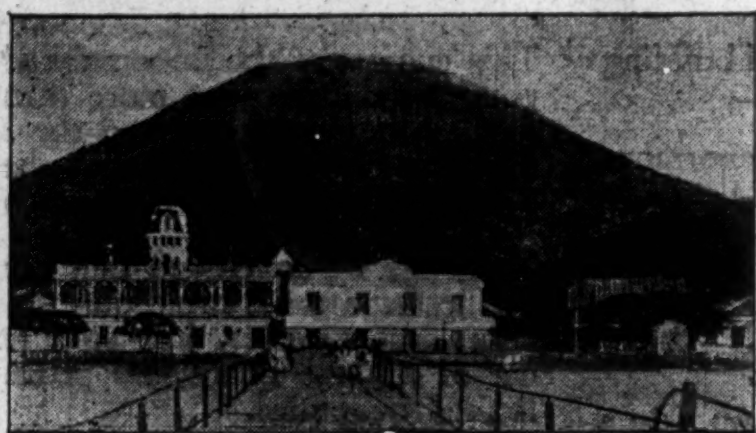
PANAMA—Bananas form the leading article of export of Panama and are found in all parts of the country. The greatest degree of productiveness is reached in the Changuinola and Sixola districts of the province of Bocas del Toro.

The city of Bocas is founded upon the banana industry, and is said to be the second largest banana port in the world. Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bunches are annually shipped from this point. Bananas are plentiful also along the Chagres and are brought down to Bohio and Gatun in cayucos, or native canoes, and from these points are shipped to Colon by rail.

BRAZILIAN COMPANIES ORGANIZED
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Fifty-four companies have been organized during recent months to engage in manufacturing and trade with an aggregate capital of \$18,000,000.

ARGENTINA HELPS PERUVIANS
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The upper chamber of the Argentine Congress has voted \$100,000 to the Peruvian earthquake fund.

HONDURAS MAKES CHEESE AND SALT IN LARGE QUANTITIES



In Amapala, port of Honduras, which expects increased trade

AMAPALA, Honduras—This place is Honduras' only port on the Pacific coast, and it is the natural outlet to the sea from the department of Valle. The industries of southern Honduras include the manufacture of various kinds of cheese—queso de jugo, queso de mantequilla, and quesoillo. Queso de jugo is a full-cream cheese made by curdling milk with rennet. Queso de mantequilla is made from the cream itself in the ordinary way, while quesoillo is made from cream scalded. Large quantities of this cheese are exported to Salvador.

Salt manufacture is the principal industry of this section of Honduras. Two methods are used for making salt here.

Sometimes the sea water itself is used, and at other times the ground along the beach is plowed up and allowed to dry in the sun, after which the sand is carted away and placed in troughs made from the trunks of trees. Salt water is then let in and filtered through straw that carries the water to a second trough several feet below the first. About 1,000,000 pounds of this salt is manufactured annually. Guatemala has been a considerable buyer of Honduran salt. Amapala is looking forward to increased business when the Panama canal is opened. Fonseca bay offers excellent shelter for ocean vessels. Amapala lies at the farther end of the bay, with the coasts of Salvador and Nicaragua, respectively, to the north and south.

ENGLISH CAPITALIST PLEASED WITH OUTLOOK IN COLOMBIA

Lord Murray, Visiting Bogota, Says His Purpose in Touring Country Relates to Railroad Development, Port Improvements, Mine Exploitation and Boring for Oil

BOGOTA, Colombia—On his arrival in the Colombian capital, Lord Murray of Elibank, who had come direct from Quito, Ecuador, was taken in hand by a committee of leading citizens, who saw to it that the distinguished capitalist was made comfortable during his stay in the country.

Although it was known in advance that Lord Murray had come to consummate certain negotiations having to do with petroleum concessions, there was some speculation as to what he would have to say personally upon a subject very dear to Colombians. The local press succeeded in interviewing the visitor in regard to development plans already formulated.

Lord Murray, in reply to a question, said that he had three objects in view during his present tour of Colombia: 1. The development of the railroad system. 2. Making port improvements so as to facilitate export and import. 3. Exploiting the mining sections and beginning boring for oil.

The distinguished Englishman said

that Colombia today was in the nature of a vanguard for South America; its geographical position, he said, was exceptional and, for this reason, coastal affairs should have considerable attention. "From what I learn of the geological observations by my companion, Dr. A. C. Veatch," Lord Murray said, "I am very much impressed with the natural riches of Colombia. The friendliness of the people, their activity and progressive ideas also impress me greatly. The house of S. Pearson & Son, which I have the honor to represent, has been gratified to learn the consideration shown our enterprise in this country."

Lord Murray wished it be understood that there was no political significance in the present move to cooperate industrially with the government, and he said even in troubled Mexico, where his house had much money invested, operations went on under the present regime, although concessions had been granted by President Diaz and continued during the administration of Madero.

JOHN LIND'S HAT KEPT AS SOUVENIR IN VERACRUZ, MEX.

Incident in Restaurant Where He Dined Taken Good Naturedly by Representative of President

VERACRUZ, Mex.—An incident in connection with John Lind's stay in Veracruz, which for a moment was of a decidedly international character, escaped the observations of the vigilant newspaper men until some time after the occurrence had made for an uncomfortable hour on the part of some of those concerned.

Former Governor John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, was dining the other evening with some friends at a restaurant in the central part of the city. Mr. Lind had been in earnest conversation with his companions, and when dinner was over he with the others got ready to leave.

But here a difficulty arose. Mr. Lind's hat had disappeared. The proprietor was called, and he summoned the entire force, while a search for the missing article was at once begun. All efforts, however, proved unavailing. The proprietor of the restaurant, recalling that less important incidents had at times been the cause of an international crisis, was much disturbed. He was profuse in his apologies to Mr. Lind. The latter, however, took the affair good naturedly and hastened to his hotel where another head covering was secured.

A little later it came to the knowledge of those interested in the affair that a person with a penchant for the hats of strangers of importance had recently been around public places to secure new specimens for his collection. Realizing the high office of Mr. Lind as a representative of President Wilson, this person apparently had taken advantage of an opportunity he considered his own. But up to the present writing Mr. Lind's hat is still in the hands of some one other than the real owner.

CHINESE STEAMSHIP AT CALLAO
CALLAO, Peru—On its first voyage from Hongkong the Anyo Maru, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line, called at this port. The steamer is the first ship built in the east with geared turbines of the Parsons type.

CALLAO HEARS OF JAPANESE PLANS FOR USING CANAL

Eastern Trans-Pacific Line Companies Said to Be Enlarging Their Fleets and Canvassing

(Special to the Monitor)
CALLAO, Peru—Japan is planning to take an active part in the traffic through the Panama canal, according to repeated reports here to the effect that leading trans-Pacific lines, with home ports in the east, are preparing to enlarge their fleets.

The Osaka Mercantile Company, it is said, has ordered a number of new ships of 8000 tons each, and the company has agents in the United States and South America investigating ports, docking facilities, etc.

Callao is expected to feel the effect of this competition, although it may stimulate trade, and in Peruvian shipping circles it is urged that this republic should take advantage of an opportunity to assert itself as a maritime nation.

CHILE'S HARBOR TO BE IMPROVED ON LARGE SCALE

SANTIAGO, Chile—It is said that the Chilean minister of finance is preparing to present to Congress a bill requesting permission to expend no less than \$25,000,000 on harbor improvements in preparation for the opening of the Panama canal.

The expenditures are planned to be made as follows: Antofagasta, \$8,500,000; Arica, \$4,500,000; Talcahuano, \$3,200,000; Valdivia, \$2,500,000; Llico, \$2,500,000; Puerto Saavedra, \$800,000; Iquique, \$1,000,000; Constitución, \$2,000,000.

Llico is a military port and the government desires to put this place in as serviceable a condition as possible as soon as the necessary funds are available.

COLOMBIAN CITY GETS RAILROAD
BOGOTA, Colombia—Buenaventura, the seaport on the Pacific coast, is to have railroad connection with Cali, which will assist in opening up a new mining territory. Buenaventura is 130 miles south of Panama.

IT IS not often that a specific cargo, billed for delivery in a North American port, has succeeded in causing more stir among market men and others identified with the distribution of food products than when a steamer, reaching New York from Argentina a few days ago, began unloading 1000 quarters of beef sent to the United States as an experiment. Argentine meat has been coming to the United States for some time, but in lesser quantities, and by way of England. In the present instance the ultimate consumer is to be informed as to what he is buying and requested to judge accordingly. If the Argentine steaks and roasts prove to the liking of North Americans, and prices are to be less than those now prevailing, perhaps one point will have been achieved in solving the question of the high cost of living.

With a new market apparently opening before them the Argentines quite naturally watch with interest the reception accorded their beef products in the northern country. On the Argentine pampas conditions are favorable for raising cattle in almost unlimited numbers. So far the local beef question has been of no concern to the people of Argentina. There the population does not begin to measure up with the size of the country.

In certain respects comparisons can be made between the pampas of Argentina and the cattle ranges of the West of the United States a generation ago. Patagonia now repeats the interplay of romance and realism that had the cowboy as its central attraction in the West. The Argentine gaucho now roams the plains astride the broncho and wields his lasso as dexterously as ever did his prototype of North America.

BOLIVIA PROVIDES EASY WAY FOR IMMIGRANT TO GET LAND

All Vacant Tracts Belong to Government, Which Sells for Cash or on Instalments for Few Cents an Acre or Leases to the New Comer Under Regulations

LA PAZ, Bolivia—As all vacant land in this country belongs to the republic it can be acquired by purchase or lease, subject to special regulations. The unit of measure is an hectare, which is 2.47 acres.

Anyone may acquire as much as 20,000 hectares, paying cash at the rate of 10 cents per hectare for farming and grazing lands. If the land has rubber trees the price is one boliviano, 40 cents gold, per hectare.

The purchaser is compelled to settle at least one family on every thousand hectares. Any request for more than 20,000 hectares must be made to Congress. The immigration laws are considered liberal. Each immigrant can obtain 50 hectares, at the regular price of 10 cents a hectare. Children over 14 years can secure 25 hectares extra. The immigrant has the option of paying cash or in five-year instalments, in which case 5 per cent annually is charged for the value of the land. In case of purchase on time the settler cannot alienate or mortgage the property, as the government holds first lien on the land.

When the grant is given the land must be measured and properly located by a government expert and the expenses incurred fall on the purchaser. The immigrants may freely select the land desired in the designated zone. Children over 18 years have the right to acquire separate plots.

SALVADOR IS TO HAVE RAILWAY TO THE ATLANTIC

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—The International Railways of Salvador is constructing a railroad from La Union, Salvador, to Guatemala, and when connection is made with the latter country's rail system Salvador will have an outlet to the Atlantic coast.

The character of the country to be traversed by the line is such that there has been difficulty in advancing the work. It has been difficult to get supplies when they were most needed. The track has now been laid as far as Usulután, a distance of 60 miles. Freight is handled by lighters at the ports of La Libertad and Acapulco, but at La Union work has begun on the port wharves which when finished will enable steamers to dock. Government has not renewed the annual subsidy grant to the steamers of the Salvador Railway Company for carrying the mails and maintaining a schedule of express service between Acapulco and Salina Cruz, Mexico. The steamers, however, will continue to carry mail and will receive what is termed poundage. The company now has three steamers in service, each capable of accommodating 24 passengers.

TRADE NOTES

SAO PAULO, Brazil—Of the 72,719,000 acres comprising the state more than half is forest land, while 14 per cent of the total is under cultivation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The next triennial rubber exhibition will be held in May, 1916.

TUXTLA GUTIERREZ, Mex.—Extensive salt deposits are found at Tonala, Cuatpecas and Soconusco.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The cost of the river promenade from Vicente Lopez to San Fernando will be \$10,000,000.

VALPARAISO, Chile—Parcels post imports into Chile in 1912 amounted to \$2,000,000. Jewelry, watches and clocks covered 23 per cent of the imports.

SANTIAGO, Chile—The wireless outfit between the ports of Arica, Coquimbo and Valparaíso has been opened for business.

BALBOA, C. Z.—A Pittsburgh firm has obtained the contract for furnishing oil-burning plants for annealing steel castings. The order amounts to \$13,740.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The sealing industry off the coast of Uruguay from 1896 to 1906 yielded more than 200,000 skins.

BELIZE, British Honduras—The only pier in British Honduras is at Stann Creek, the terminal of a government-owned railroad extending 30 miles into the interior.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC STILL RETARDED BY REVOLUTIONISTS

Administration of President Jose Bordas Valdes, Extending Over Ten Months, Has Many Difficulties, One of Which Is Control of Railroad Now at Standstill

(Special to the Monitor)
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic—President Jose Bordas Valdes' administration has been beset with many difficulties, and it is too early to say just how serious the revolutionary activity in the northern provinces will turn out. Puerto Plata, in the possession of op-

ter serious conflicts, accepted the mediation of the United States, with the result that Bishop Nouel was made provisional President. In December of last year the provisional President resigned and Jose Bordas became chief executive. Horacio Vasquez, who is believed to head the present uprising, is a one-time friend of President Bordas, but owing to



Glimpse of Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican republic

ponents to the government in power, proves of decided advantage to any revolutionary movement.

The present disagreement between the southern and northern provinces had its inception at the time President Ramon Caceres was forcibly removed. Eladio Victoria then assumed the presidency, but he was not popular with the governors of the northern provinces. The most dissatisfied among the higher officials was Horacio Vasquez, Governor of Puerto Plata, and a former provisional President. It was at this time that the factions, af-

ferences of opinion as to the control of the railroad that connects Puerto Plata, Santiago and Moca this friendship was ruptured.

The importance of controlling the railroad from an operating standpoint is conclusive. It has been the aim of the Bordas administration to have control pass into the hands of the authorities in Santo Domingo, and Congress voted assent to this. Then came the revolt at Puerto Plata, where is located the only cable station connected with the United States.

BUENOS AIRES IS PLANNING MOTOR FIRE APPARATUS

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Municipal authorities have turned their attention to the substitution of automobile fire apparatus for horse-drawn engines. The department of Buenos Aires proper, the cuerpo de bomberos, owns six steam engines each capable of delivering between 300 and 400 gallons an hour. It has four naphtha engines. There is a steam launch with fire engine and fire apparatus in the port.

A number of automobile trucks have been received recently. Tucuman, Santa Fe and Rosario are other Argentine cities where automobile engines are in operation. The fire department materials are bought in England, France and Germany.

BRAZIL CONTEMPLATES LOAN

SAO PAULO, Brazil—It is reported that the government contemplates a new loan of \$36,498,000, to be placed through London bankers.

PANAMA HAS NEW BANK

PANAMA—The latest addition to financial institutions here is the Continental Banking & Trust Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

PIEROLA CAREER STIRS COMMENT FROM PERUVIANS

LIMA, Peru—The public is still discussing the relative importance of Senor Don Nicholas de Pierola's work, but the honors paid the former President of the republic are not allowed to disarm criticism as to his administrative ability.

It is regarded as peculiarly significant that while the whole country regrets his passing, comment as to his activity gives great credit to his revolutionary inclinations, for Senor Pierola was the instigator of numerous revolutions during the past 35 years. It was Pierola who headed a revolution against President Manuel Pardo, while Peru was engaged in war with Chile, and when Pardo fled to Paris, Pierola declared himself dictator and conducted the rest of the campaign, with what disastrous consequences to Peru history has recorded.

In 1895 Pierola became President of Peru for the second time, and on the whole the country considers that he did much for the rehabilitation of the nation.

MINING LAW IS TRANSLATED
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The new Uruguayan mining law has been translated into English by United States Consul F. W. Goding.

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Victoria, B. C., Wants Big Bridge for Commerce

Connection with Mainland, Estimated to Cost \$12,000,000 to \$18,000,000, Advocated to Give Great Port Rail Service

ENGINEER TO REPORT

VICTORIA, B. C.—This British Columbia city is situated on the southern end of Vancouver Island and is about 80 miles from the city of Vancouver, with which it is sometimes confused, Vancouver being on the mainland. Victoria is the capital city of British Columbia, and has about 30,000 inhabitants.

It is one of the individual and distinctive cities of the world. It is Canada's first and last port of call on the Pacific coast, and has a very large shipping trade, both of ocean and coastwise. Victoria is the leading port in Canada as regards tonnage, and claims to be the premier western Canadian port so far as the Panama canal is concerned, and the established western world port on the Pacific as regards Canada.

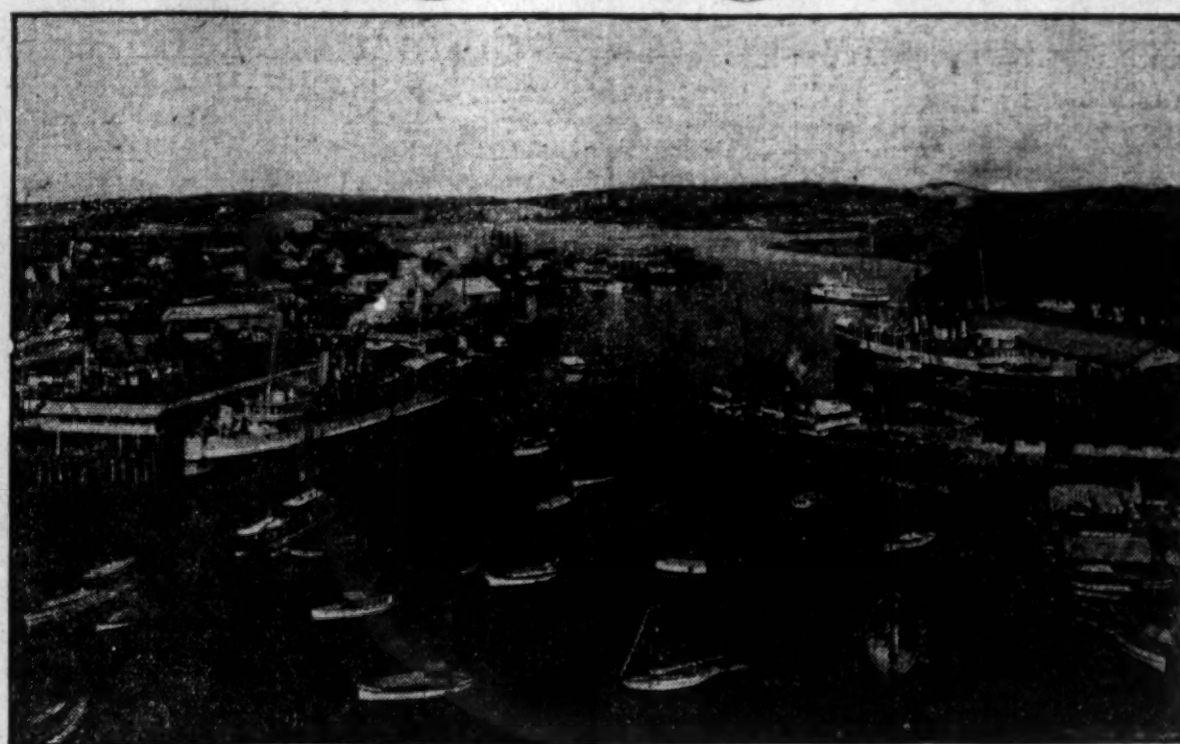
The Dominion government at Ottawa

quicker and in greater bulk than heretofore, in order to give the best results to the farmers of those provinces, the transportation companies, and the consumers of grain. Victoria is regarded as the natural port for receiving and distributing this grain on the Pacific coast.

It is not to be inferred, however, that Victoria will handle all of this grain. Prince Rupert, B. C., and Vancouver, B. C., will handle some of it. But the commanding advantages of Victoria as a port, combining nearness to the ocean, safety of egress and ingress, comparative freedom from fog, security in port for vessels, make it highly important as a port in western Canada for the handling of the enormous quantities of grain which come from the mid western provinces.

Victoria has many beautiful residences. They often command a view of the sea and the Olympic mountains beyond, while forests of fir and oak, interspersed with the graceful arbutus, lend variety to the surroundings. The sparkling waters of the straits, dotted with passing sails, give individuality to the scene.

Victoria's parks are widely known for their beauty. Beacon Hill park, with its masses of golden brown in the early summer, the green downs sloping to the sea and studded with myriads of flowers, the



(Photo by Fleming Brothers)

Section of the waterfront and glimpse of the ocean and coastwise shipping in harbor of Victoria, B. C.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

SACRAMENTO UNION—The National Highways Association, which contains among the members of its board of directors 50 state Governors, has prepared a tentative plan for a system of national roads which will extend 50,000 miles. This highway system includes every state in the Union. If the plan were carried out unchanged, it would serve 60 per cent of the people of the country while another 15 per cent would be brought into close touch with the proposed roads. This proposed road system would reach practically 70,000,000 people. California is particularly favored in the tentative plan. Four of the proposed trunk lines reach the state from the East. One of these comes in by way of Carson and Tahoe, following the proposed route of the Lincoln automobile highway. Another comes in from Eureka, Nev., and Goldfield, crossing the state line west of Goldfield. This road runs south through Inyo county to Mojave where it meets the state highway system. Two other lines enter California from Arizona across the desert. While these lines of road are of course purely tentative, it is only fair to point out some of the defects of the proposed system. For instance, while two routes are proposed across the desert, one near the Mexican boundary and the other nearly east of Mojave, there is no road entering the rich northern section of California between Tahoe and the Oregon line. The lack of a connecting link between California and Idaho through southeastern Oregon is an oversight. It is a good sign that there is a strong national movement in favor of good roads and when the federal government takes up the matter in earnest the dawn of a new era will be at hand. The greatest factor in the development of the settlement in favor of good roads has been the automobile. With the rapid development of the motor car in the future and the reduction of the price which is now in progress the increase in the good roads sentiment must continue. The highway matter will be a national question within a few years if it is not already.

OTTAWA CITIZEN—Efficiency is the last word in modern business methods. It stands for the new work of securing maximum results with minimum energy. Harrington Emerson has made a large contribution toward this new science. He defines it as "the elimination of all needless wastes, in material, labor and equipment, so as to reduce costs, increase profits and raise wages." Former President Roosevelt referred to it as "the application of the conservation principle to production." Louis Brandeis defined it as "universal preparedness." Canadians may well regard it as a success. Mere greatness of natural resources yields place as a factor in industrial development to the efficiency of methods used, and the men who use them. Technical education finds here its greatest work. Not only must things be done, but they must be done well. Whatever country does them best, has best chance of industrial success and commercial supremacy. In Canada there are ample resources. But there is yet need of that efficiency by which these resources can be made to serve their highest purpose. In every place where men work or children learn let the watchword be "Efficiency."

ST. PAUL DESPATCH—The discussion in Congress of the income tax amendment to the tariff bill brought out some interesting facts regarding the resources of the people of this country. Data were secured to give a basis for estimating what might be expected in the way of returns from a bill to tax incomes. Investigation disclosed that there are approximately 6,000,000 Americans who have incomes ranging from \$100 to \$500,000 a year. There are 200,000, in round numbers, whose revenues range from \$500 to \$10,000 a year. There are half that many who receive from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year. We have 75,000 people who have incomes varying from \$20,000 to \$30,000. There are 21,000 who get along on \$30,000 to \$50,000 annually. It is interesting to know that there are 2000 who have to plan their expense accounts to keep

within \$100,000 to \$500,000, if they would not exceed their incomes. There are 500 more to whom \$500,000 a year would be a modest allowance, and some of whom can afford to spend \$1,000,000. There are 100 who do not have a deficit at the end of the 12 months, even if their expenditures range from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The congressional investigators disclosed to the rest of the world that there are 20 of us can spend more than \$10,000,000 a year without touching our principal.

ACCOUNTANTS TO HEAR GOVERNOR AND EDUCATOR

Mr. Foss and President Murlin Expected as Guests at Last Convention Event

Gov. Eugene N. Foss is expected as the guest of honor at the dinner to be held this evening at the Copley Plaza, as the last formal event of the convention of the National Association of Public Accountants. The toastmaster will be Samuel L. Powers and the committee in charge consist of J. Edward Masters, H. H. Albee and W. Franklin Hall. President Lemuel H. Murlin of Boston University is scheduled to speak. About 200 guests are expected.

The day's program included a sight-seeing automobile trip to points of historic interest in Cambridge and Boston. Tomorrow will be given over to sports and a golf tournament at the Brae-Burn Club, Newton.

FIRM TO BUILD NEW ELECTRIC LINE

LOUISVILLE — The Herald, under New Albany date, says: The New Albany & French Lick Valley Interurban Railroad Company, organized to build an electric line between New Albany and French Lick and West Baden Springs, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at Indianapolis.

The company will have a capital stock of \$1,100,000.

The company is the first to file articles since the public service commission law became effective.

Attorney Schindler said that subscriptions had been received for \$400,000 stock from business men and other residents along the proposed line.

DARTMOUTH HAS 1200 ON ROLLS

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College today began its one hundred and forty-fifth year with an enrollment of 1200, 400 of whom were freshmen. President Ernest Nichols addressed the students in Webster hall.

LADIES' TAILORS STRIKE

NEW YORK—Members of the Ladies Tailors Union went on strike Monday in about 1000 shops of Manhattan and the Bronx for a new wage scale and better working conditions when 7000 workers, 6500 of them men, quit work.

DOMESTIC STUDIES IN NIGHT SCHOOL ON ELECTIVE BASIS

Home-making classes on an entirely new plan will be started this year in connection with Boston's night schools. The plan is known as the unit course, which means that it will be divided into subjects and the pupils may elect any subject they wish. Thus, if it is shirtwaists on which instruction is wanted, and the woman has an understanding of the ordinary uses of the needle, she need not go through a long series of tedious instruction that she does not care for and perhaps has not the time for, but may wait until the shirt waist class is started and enter that, under no obligation to continue when the course is finished. Or, if she understands breadmaking but would like to get ideas on meat-

NEW PRESIDENT OPENS 48TH YEAR OF INSTITUTE

Worcester Polytechnic Expects a Record Enrolment—Changes to Be Made in Faculty

WORCESTER, Mass.—Prof. Ira N. Hollis, the newly appointed president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, gave his first address of welcome to the undergraduate classes today, when the school opened for its forty-eighth year.

As yet the complete registration figures cannot be obtained. The freshman class already numbers about 190, and it is expected that by the end of the week when registration is completed the total figures will exceed last year's record of 555.

Several changes in the faculty have taken place since new members being added, while others have been advanced to professorships.

Dr. Frederick Bonnett, Jr., and Daniel Gallup, formerly assistant professors, respectively, of chemistry and engineering, have been promoted to full professorships; while former instructors D. F. Calhane and C. J. Adams have been advanced to assistant professors in chemistry and languages, respectively.

The English and modern foreign language department has been separated into two departments. Prof. Z. W. Coombs still remains at the head of the former, while Professor Long, formerly of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be in charge of the latter.

On Friday evening the Y. M. C. A. will hold its annual reception to the entering class in the electrical engineering hall.

COLLEGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE TO BE IN PARADE

Final plans for the immediate work of the College Equal Suffrage League were made at the meeting held yesterday afternoon at 585 Boylston street, and it was voted to have a representation of at least 50 members in the Columbus day parade under the direction of Miss Nora Wheeler of Newtonville and Miss Marjorie Young of Ashmont.

The dinner of the league, the first ever held, has been set for the last week of October at the Twentieth Century Club, and Mrs. Elwood Stear of Cambridge was elected chairman of the dinner committee. Plans were also developed for the speakers' class to be under the instruction of Miss Florence Luscomb, who is now in New York attending the school established by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for suffrage workers.

CONTRACT FOR WINNIPEG HALL

TORONTO, Ont.—At a recent meeting of the cabinet council a contract for a new drill hall at Winnipeg was awarded to Hall-Aldinger Company of Winnipeg for \$519,000, according to an Ottawa despatch in the Globe.

RIPRAP CONTRACT LET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Only two bids were opened on Wednesday by the harbor and land commission for the riprap work on the bank of the Connecticut river near Calla Shaata. Daniel O'Connell's Sons of Holyoke secured the contract.

RAILROAD MAN DECLARES LATE LAWS USELESS

W. L. Park, Vice-President of Illinois Central, Says Practical Men Know Order in Which Betterments Should Come

FORCING ILL-ADVISED

CHICAGO—W. L. Park, vice-president of the Illinois Central railroad, and for several years its general manager as well, believes firmly that much of the legislation enacted in recent years regarding the operation and maintenance of railroads, has been ill-adviced, extravagant, and useless. He expressed his convictions quite plainly before the meeting of the Roadmasters and Maintenance of Way Association of America.

"Millions of dollars are being paid out in refinement of freight car equipment such as a nice adjustment of the height of cars, wrought iron brake wheels that are never used, instead of cast iron, leaders on each corner of a car and many other innovations that do not go very far to prevent personal injury," said Mr. Park.

"This money, wasted in many directions through the interference of those who know little about the actual conditions on the railroads would provide real safety if the managers were permitted to spend it in the direction it should properly go.

"A railroad manager would be criminal to put money in expensive track elevations, separation of highway crossings, or steel cars, if the railroad had only sand ballast, wooden bridges, inadequate drainage and protection against washouts, landslides, etc., items which are well known to practical operating officials as being those which should receive first consideration.

"We are paying out in maintenance of way, labor, and supervision about 8 per cent of the gross earnings. There are paid out in claims and personal injury suits and compromises, 3.5 per cent of the gross earnings. A greater part of the claims are fictitious or exaggerated and would not obtain against any other corporation or an individual."

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Kronprinzessin Cecilie. Oct. 7
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Friedrich der Grosse. Sept. 25
Fremden. Oct. 2
George Washington. Oct. 4
Fremden direct.

London—Paris—Bremen
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cabin (11) Wednesdays
Sailings on SATURDAY for
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LACONIA. Oct. 14
ULTONIA. Nov. 11

From New York
CARONIA. Sept. 20, 10 a.m.
*LUSITANIA, Sept. 24, 1 a.m.
*Does not call at Queenstown

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(Photo by Fleming Brothers)

Gorge bridge, Victoria, where tidal waters flow between trees

has recognized the importance of Victoria in this respect by appropriating close to \$2,500,000 for completing extensive additions to the outer harbor at Victoria, including a breakwater 2500 feet long, in anticipation of the opening of the Panama canal. The Dominion government has also made an initial appropriation of \$600,000 for the construction of a government drydock at Esquimalt harbor, which will cost \$4,000,000.

These government appropriations are based on the commercial necessities of Victoria as a port. Victoria is 80 miles nearer open seawater than any other city of any size on Canada's west coast, is practically free from fog, has safe and easy access to the ocean waters, and has essentials which are necessary for a world port.

One of the prospects ahead for Victoria and one which is being very actively agitated at present, is the establishing of an all-rail connection with every city of importance in North America, by means of a railway bridge across the Seymour narrows by way of the Valdes islands, which lie almost exactly midway of Vancouver island, between it and the mainland of British Columbia.

This project was taken up as far back as 1875, and a route surveyed from the mainland across the channels separating the various islands from the mainland to Vancouver island, and what is regarded as a practical, feasible route determined. The cost of this undertaking has been variously estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$18,000,000, and the plan has received the enthusiastic support of many of the leading men in Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a firm believer in the necessity of this connection, and the present Dominion government has appointed an engineer to make a report on the subject soon. With this bridge built, Victoria would have a unique position as an island world port on the Pacific and a metropolis connected by rail with all the most important cities and ports in North America.

That this is no utopian dream is evidenced by the fact that the wheat crop of the middle provinces must necessarily find soon a western outlet for trade which now is hampered, and whose present facilities are not adequate to the ever-increasing volume of production. Prairie wheat must reach the seaboard

CITY EXPANSION IS SUBJECT OF PLEA

"Boston needs to spread out," said John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, at a luncheon of the Rotary Club at the Boston City Club Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Martin's subject was, "Boston Too Much Congested."

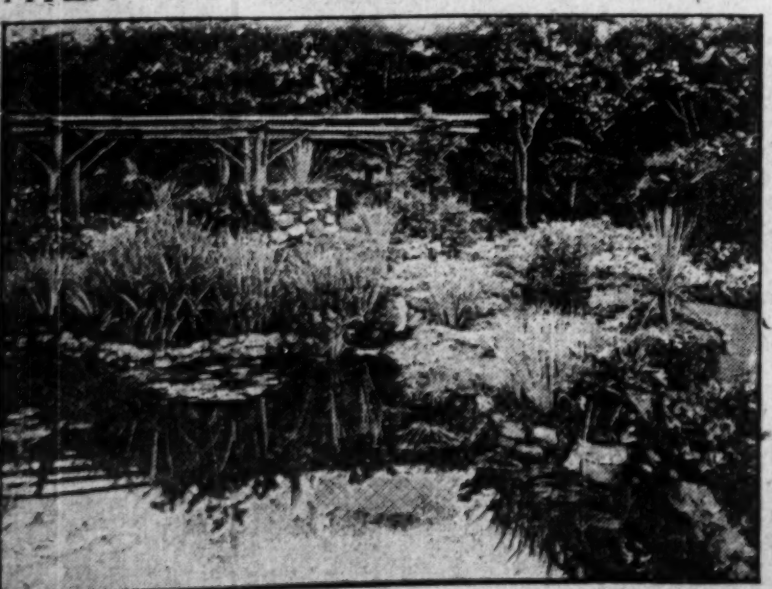
Two important causes were assigned by Mr. Martin as responsible for congestion in the downtown section. "First, the fact that this section is in the grip of land trustees, whose hold upon the estates under their control promises to rival the conditions which prevail with regard to entailed estates of European countries. The other contributing cause is the backward policy pursued by those to whom has been committed the development of transportation facilities."

READINGS TO BE GIVEN
Interpretative readings are to be given by Miss Frances Nevill at Riverbank court, Cambridge as follows: Sept. 29, "The Blue Bird"; Oct. 6, "Milestones," and Oct. 13, "Lohengrin."

HETCH HETCHY VOTE SET

WASHINGTON—The Senate public lands committee agreed on Wednesday on a final vote Sept. 24, upon the Hetch Hetchy water supply bill, which San Francisco is interested in.

WATER AND LAND PLANTS MINGLED



(Photo by Fleming Brothers)

Bit of the private garden of F. B. Pemberton in Victoria

New Haven Road May Get New Head

Changes in Management of Rhode Island Company Are Expected to Extend to Trolley Lines and Steamship Activities

NEW FINANCIAL PLAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Changes in the management of the New Haven road are expected to be voted by the stockholders at the annual meeting to be held on Oct. 22. If the expected shifts are put into effect, it will result in a new head for the Rhode Island company.

Under the plan President Elliott will be the chairman of the board of directors and Vice-President James H. Hustis will become the president of the Rhode Island company and the Connecticut company. In addition there will be new presidents for the steamship companies and the Ontario and Western.

Matters of importance will be taken up at the weekly meeting of the New Haven executive committee and at the directors' meeting today. President Elliott will attend the meetings.

An alternative plan for taking care of the company's maturing obligations will be worked out to provide against possible failure of the Massachusetts public service commission to authorize the \$67,000,000 debentures.

It seems certain that unless the commission authorizes these debentures the directors will be compelled to resort to short-term financing, which will necessitate a heavy bankers' commission. It is certain that the debentures cannot be issued as of Oct. 15. The Connecticut statute requires a 30-day advertisement in advance of the subscription date, and there is no way for the debentures to receive proper authorization until the commission meets.

MAINE FINDS ITS COLLEGE ENTRANCE RULE EFFECTIVE

ORONO, Me.—That the new entrance requirements give an increased number of young people an opportunity to secure a college education is being shown by the record breaking enrolment at the University of Maine. The three upper classes are all larger than ever, and the entering class is the largest in the history of the university.

This entrance plan, adopted last year, while it has not been tried elsewhere in New England, has proven a great success in many of the western states. With the advice of State Superintendent of Schools Payson Smith, the university has withdrawn from membership in the New England college entrance certificate board. The university now gives the certificate privilege to all schools approved by Superintendent Smith. A preparatory school graduate is admitted on presentation of his school record if this is satisfactory, without any responsibility on the preparatory school principal, and any boy or girl who wishes may prepare for college at home.

A new \$20,000 dormitory for women is expected to be completed this year.

POLICE CHANGES ARE NOW NEAR

Orders for the transference of three police captains to different commands will go into effect tonight. Capt. Thomas C. Evans of the station at City Point, South Boston, will change to the city prison; Capt. James F. Driscoll of the city prison to the Hyde Park station, and Capt. Robert E. Grant of the Hyde Park station to the City Point station. As is customary no reason is given for the changes which have been ordered by Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

On account of heavy east bound student travel yesterday, the operating department of the Boston & Albany road handled the southwestern express, Chicago special and New England express in three sections each, all trains making the Wellesley stop.

William Whitehead has been appointed day agent at North station, Boston & Maine road, and Charles Saffin has been appointed night agent in place of Mr. Whitehead, promoted.

The operating department of the southern division, Boston & Maine road, has received at Mystic yard from Fitchburg shops four heavy cabooses which have been rebuilt and stamped the Boston & Maine roads trademark for through freight service.

Members of the New England Railway Agents Association arrived at South station from New York city at 7:15 o'clock this morning.

For the accommodation of the True Blue Club, en route to Montserrat today, the Boston & Maine road furnished special service from North station at 8:17 a. m., returning at 5:35 p. m.

Frank A. Tilton, general yard master of the Boston Terminal Company, and James Louden of the New Haven road are working on a fall and winter yard schedule for South station for Oct. 5.

Luther Hutchings of pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, accompanied by Mrs. Hutchings, is spending his vacation at Cape Cod.

The Phoenix Bridge Company of Philadelphia, Pa., is installing a two-span iron bridge for the Boston & Maine road at Andover, N. H.

RAILROAD DROPS C. S. MELLE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven railroad, was dropped from the board of directors of the Connecticut River railroad at the annual meeting of the stockholders held Wednesday in the office of W. H. Ford at the Granite building.

Harley E. Folsom, superintendent of the Connecticut and Passumpsic division of the Boston & Maine, and president of both the Vermont Valley and the St. John & Lake Champlain railroads, was elected in his place.

BRAZILIAN URGES COOPERATION

Sr. Augusto Nicacio, Business Man, Says He Comes Because of Recent Warm Reception to His Countrymen in the U. S.

WISHES STEAMER LINE

A DIRECT result of Dr. Lauro Muller's visit to the United States, a countryman of the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, Sr. Augusto Nicacio, has come to Boston to get acquainted, as he says, with a people that extended such unmeasured hospitality to the distinguished statesman of his country.

Sr. Nicacio speaks no English, but he is conversant with both French and Italian and, of course, speaks Portuguese with true Brazilian flavor.

"You North Americans," Sr. Nicacio said in effect, "can scarcely realize what this recent visit of Dr. Muller to the United States has meant to us. Here I am, for instance, on a tour of your country, and I confess that it was only after I had read in our papers about the wonderful reception tendered our foreign minister that I concluded to come here this time instead of going to Europe as my custom."

"At last we understand at home that

CIVIC CENTER MAY BE DEDICATED BY BUILDING BOARD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The municipal building committee may dedicate the municipal buildings that are to constitute a civic center. The commission met yesterday and decided to do whatever Mayor Ednaison and city council wish in this respect.

Mayor Denison has already said that it would be appropriate for the building commission, which has charge of the erection of the group, to have charge of the dedication.

One of the buildings will probably be ready by the middle of October.

J. C. HAYDEN QUILTS SERVICE OF B. & M.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—J. C. Hayden, chief clerk to W. J. Ford, assistant superintendent of the Connecticut & Passumpsic division of the Boston & Maine, has resigned and his place has been filled by J. R. Bohaker of Boston. Mr. Hayden has seen 25 years' continuous office service in this city with the railroad, but the prospect of being required to move to Greenfield caused his resignation. Mr. Bohaker, the new chief clerk, says he probably will not continue in his new position if the offices are moved to Greenfield.

SPRINGFIELD HAS OFFER OF PARK FOR GREEN'S SITE

Marked Opposition Has Developed to Proposition to Do Away With Beauty Spot

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Opposition to the removal of the North End green has developed, not only in the North End, where citizens are directly affected, but in other sections of the city and the objectors are represented in both boards of the city council by Alderman Robert S. Ingersoll in the upper board and by Councilman Charles A. Albee and others in the common council. Hillier C. Wellman, city librarian, and Attorney Wayland V. James, a member of the school committee, are two prominent residents of the North end who take a firm stand against the removal of the green.

These and others take the stand that the board of aldermen has made a mistake in voting in committee of the whole favorable to the immediate removal of the green, and say that the very least the city could do would be to accept the offer of Nathan D. Bill and J. W. Adams to establish and maintain a beauty spot of parking and flower beds on the present green for a period of three years. It is at the end of three years there is dissatisfaction with the flower beds, say the objectors, it would be time to take definite and summary action for the green's removal. Meanwhile, they say, so excellent a proposition should be heeded and advantage taken of so generous a proposal for the improvement and beautifying of that section of the city.

STORE NEWS

J. J. Henwood, formerly associated with the R. H. White Company, is now located with the Magrane Houston Company as floor manager. He succeeds Charles Peabody who recently resigned.

Robert E. Clark, who resigned from C. F. Hovey & Co. two years ago to go into another business, has returned to the same store and is located in the men's furnishing department.

The first meeting of the Men's Club of the Filene Cooperative Association will be held this evening. The nominating committee will be elected to choose candidates for the various club officers for the annual election which will be held at the next meeting.

Buyers in New York this week include Miss Anna Golding of the Henry Siegel Company, L. H. Hill, F. H. Jury, J. T. Donovan, W. Fitzgerald, Thomas O'Donnell, A. McKettrick, Miss Katherine Danahy, Miss M. E. Cronin and Miss H. E. Moss of the Jordan Marsh Company, Maurice A. McBride and T. J. Graham of the R. H. White Company, Miss A. Doyle of Conrad & Co., and P. Phillips, S. Koenigsmath, M. McCurdy, Mrs. C. Phillips and Mrs. M. L. Jackson of the William Filene's Sons Company.

FREIGHT STATION TO BE REBUILT

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—It is learned that the New Haven company is to replace its present wooden freight house on South Church street with a greatly enlarged structure. Actual building operations will probably not be started until spring. It is believed that the new building will be of brick with stone foundations.

BOY BUILDING AEROPLANE

WORCESTER, Mass.—G. W. Granberg, the Greendale youth who is endeavoring to become an aviator, began the construction of his monoplane yesterday afternoon.

CLASS PRESIDENT FOURTH TIME

LYNN, Mass.—For the fourth successive year, Harry Kerr, a senior in the English high school, has been elected president of his class.

A. E. ROSE GETS GOLD MEDAL

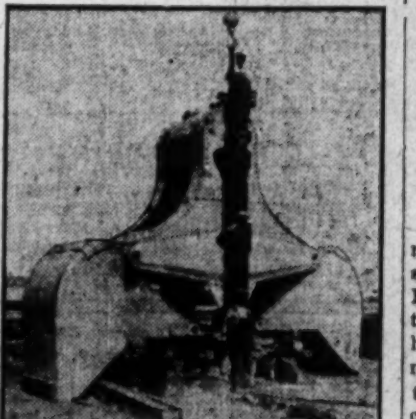
Lazarus Davis lodge, I. O. B. A., at Jubilee hall, Roxbury, last night presented to Alexander E. Rose a gold medal suitably inscribed.

SUPERIOR HAS AN IMMENSE COAL HOISTER

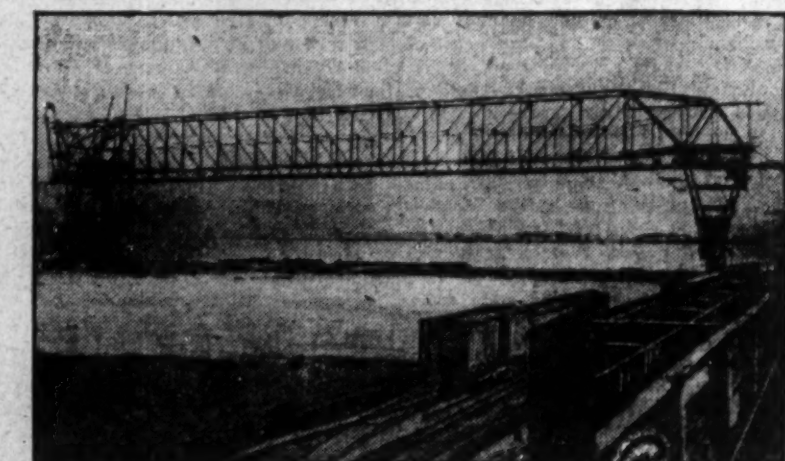
Largest Apparatus for Handling That Product Can Unload Cargo of Ten Thousand Tons in Eighteen or Twenty Hours

CUTS TIME IN HALF

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Among the things which Superior boasts is the world's largest coal handling apparatus, which has



(Photo by Telegram staff photographer) CLAM THAT HOISTS 12 TONS OF COAL FROM BOATS' CARGO AT SUPERIOR, WIS.



(Photo by Telegram staff photographer) Bridge which is largest coal-hoisting apparatus in world and one of largest single-truss structures

now been in use since July 30, when the steamer Champlain, at the Northwestern Fuel Company's dock, Connors Point, was the first ship from whose hold the great hoisting rig and bridge was used to remove a cargo of coal. The operation of this structural achievement marks the completion of one of the greatest pieces of construction of the kind ever contracted for. The job was done by the Heyl-Patterson Company of Pittsburgh. The work started May 17.

The huge clam sinks into the boat and

Huge Clam Which Sinks into Boat Can Withdraw Twelve Tons at a Time, While Former Capacity Was But Six Tons

STANDS 160 FEET HIGH

cleanup bucket, can unload a 10,000 ton cargo in 18 or 20 hours. In the past it has taken about 40 hours to unload the same tonnage.

During 1912 the total receipts of soft and hard coal in Superior were 5,680,288 tons, having a valuation of \$20,536,173.

TURNERS FALLS REGISTERS VOTERS

TURNERS FALLS, Mass.—Registrars of voters meet in the selectmen's rooms in the Hotel Grand Trunk tomorrow night at 7 o'clock to register voters for the primaries which take place Tuesday.

After the primaries the registrars are to meet in Millers Falls in the Millers Falls inn and at the town hall in Montague Center for the accommodation of those who wish to register in those two precincts for the fall election.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO OWN A STORE LIKE THIS?



right here in Springfield—personally or by mail.

COME TO SEE ME AT MY EXPENSE, IF YOU BUY

Don't say you're coming. Just drop in quietly. Call on any banker or merchant. Ask them if they will let you see the truth—right from the shoulder. Look into my reputation. See if I'm just like the picture. See the machine. See the business. Don't waste time away for some one else. Start in the business for yourself. Build a business of your own as I did. Get a machine—a small store—a cozy nook where the rest is low. Keep all the profits. I'll teach you the business—tell you how to succeed—show you how to make money by my special secret formula. I'll do it for you. But the thing for you to do is to

EVERY NICKEL YOU TAKE IN NETS YOU ALMOST FOUR CENTS PROFIT.

Think of it! Think of the fortune made in 5 cent places. It's one business in a hundred. Everybody likes crickets—children—grown-ups—everyone. One sale always means two—two means four. So it goes. It's a great business. I found it so. So should you. Send for my big free book "How to Make Money in the Crickets Business"—48 pages illustrated—complete information and details of how to build your business. Read it and then come to Springfield, Mass., or write to me at Springfield, Mass., 177 High St., Springfield, O.

Send for Free Book

Wouldn't you like to be proprietor of a money making business? Once I was just a struggling candy maker. The profits from Crickets, the new, delicious popcorn confection built this big business for me. The very same proposition that made me, should do the same for you. Long winter months are ahead. Don't waste them away for some one else. Start in the business for yourself. Build a business of your own as I did. Get a machine—a small store—a cozy nook where the rest is low. Keep all the profits. I'll teach you the business—tell you how to succeed—show you how to make money by my special secret formula. I'll do it for you. But the thing for you to do is to

CLARK REPORTS 160 STUDENTS AS TERM IS OPENED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Clark College opened Wednesday with an enrolment of 160. President Edmund C. Sanford made the address of welcome and emphasized that concentration and hard study were essential in order to successfully pass through the three-year course.

President Sanford made special reference to the 82 freshmen, explaining Clark ideals, and that they came there to work and not to play.

The popularity of Dr. Clifton F. Hodge, for nine years professor of biology, who leaves Worcester soon for the University of Oregon, was much in evidence when he entered the hall while Dr. James P. Porter, dean of the college, was making the usual announcements. The students rose and cheered him.

BUSINESS MEN OF OLNEYVILLE INDORSE SUBWAY

Rapid Transit Plan to Connect Two Business Centers Sent on to Council for Action

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Olneyville Business Men's Association last night indorsed a plan for a tunnel from Olneyville square to Exchange place submitted by Leprilite Sweet. Mr. Sweet said that only four minutes would be consumed in making the run from Olneyville square to Exchange place, through his proposed tunnel.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the association asking Councilman Ballam to present to the committee on subways of the city council at the earliest opportunity the plan for a subway from Olneyville to Exchange place as presented by Mr. Sweet, and urge upon the committee a prompt action upon this or some other plan equally as good, so that work upon this undertaking can begin at the earliest possible time, and if possible be carried forward in conjunction with the tunnel work now in operation on the East Side of the city.

Mr. Sweet's plan provides for a tube which takes an almost straight course from the junction of Broadway and Westminster street to the easterly end of Exchange place near the central fire station, and subways from that terminal to the union station and to a point in front of the Butler exchange.

ORANGE PREPARES FOR NEW ARMORY TO BE DEDICATED

ORANGE, Mass.—As the new state armory is nearly completed, the company is expecting to move into it about the first of next month, and the dedication will probably be about the first of November, the exact date to be set by Governor Foss.

As Orange has never had the opportunity to dedicate a state building before, it is expected that the townspeople will turn out in large numbers and that Governor Foss and staff will be present and about 50 visiting officers. It will not be an invitation affair, invitations being sent only to military men. The price of tickets will be \$2.50, admitting men and women. The price of the gallery seats will be announced later.

FIREMEN'S PROGRAM COMPLETED

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The program for the convention Sept. 24, 25 and 26 of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association has been completed. Legislative topics are assigned to the last two days.

CARMEN MEMBERSHIP DOUBLES

MILWAUKEE—There are 32,000, or double the members of four years ago in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, according to the report of President M. F. Ryan presented to the quadrennial convention here Wednesday.

TAXABLE WEALTH INCREASED MINNEAPOLIS—The Times says: The assessed valuation of the real and personal property in Minneapolis is \$1,390,936,007, showing an increase of \$25,259,538.

AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET

EXTENDED SERVICE. All Attractions Open. STEAMERS LEAVE HOURLY FROM ROWE'S WHARF.

New York Visitors

May get their copies of the Monitor at any subway newsstand. To or from the hotel, you will probably go where copies may be had.

Your patronage of New York merchants advertising in the Monitor will be appreciated.

CALM HARBOR AND SUBURBAN JOYS FOUND AT SEWAREN, N. J.



SEWAREN, N. J.—Sewaren is a suburban village originally planned by the late John Taylor Johnson, and developed along lines of enlightened progress. It is situated on Staten Island sound, about three quarters of an hour from New York by the Central railroad of New Jersey. It has two boat clubs, fishing grounds and salt water bathing. Commutation service makes it an attractive resort all the year round for people doing business in New York. Electric light and gas, trolley facilities, good roads for motoring and well-shaded streets are realized. There is an enterprising Civic Association, the most recent activity of which was the setting up of a high flagpole, a gift to Sewaren by one of its citizens, and the conducting of flag-raising ceremonies in which the whole community joined.

PEACE EXPERT SEES SUCCESS FOR BRYAN PLAN

Dr. James L. Tryon, Delegate Just Back From The Hague Conference, Believes U. S. Scheme Will Be Adopted

ARABIC IS IN PORT

Examination of the 506 steerage passengers on the White Star line steamship Arabic, Captain Finch, was completed this morning, those passing the inspection being permitted to land from the liner at Hoosac tunnel docks, Charlestown.

By special arrangement, to obviate the necessity of the 534 cabin passengers remaining on board the Arabic all night in quarantine, this class of voyagers was examined after dark Wednesday night and allowed to go ashore. The Arabic docked more than 12 hours ahead of time.

Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, appointed by Secretary Bryan a delegate to the peace conference at The Hague, returned on the vessel. Encouraging assertions that in all likelihood the peace plan of Secretary Bryan will be adopted by the powers, were given by Dr. Tryon.

Grafton L. Richards of Cambridge returned from a European trip in which he studied agricultural conditions for the department of agriculture. Albert Morris Sames, United States commissioner at Douglas, Ariz., arrived with his mother. Judge John H. Hardy of the superior court and Mrs. Hardy had been sojourning in Germany and Italy.

Miss Janet Richards, an advocate of woman suffrage of Washington, said on her arrival that American men are open to reason on the suffrage question. After a stay of several weeks in Europe, Ashton Lee and Miss Carrie Lee of Lawrence arrived on the Arabic. Lieut. D. F. X. Bowen, chief engineer on the revenue cutter Gresham, accompanied by his two daughters, completed a tour of the continent lasting three months. E. G. Blaisdell of Boston and Mrs. Blaisdell were also passengers. Mr. Blaisdell went abroad to study coal mine conditions. Prof. W. R. Arnold of Harvard University was another returning tourist, as also was Dr. Fred E. Marble of the Cambridge Institution.

Other cabin passengers were: The Rev. Garratt Barry of Somerville, Miss M. Florence, a London soprano, who has been engaged for the Boston opera company for the coming season; F. Goodchild, Mrs. B. M. Goodchild, Miss E. Goodchild and C. E. Goodchild of South Norwalk; Mr. and Mrs. James Gormley, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Houghton and H. F. Searle of Boston; Prof. B. O. Pierce of Harvard, Miss Alice B. Monks of South Boston, B. Stewart Murphy, Lloyd's surveyor at this port, with his wife and daughter; Dr. John T. Loftus of Worcester and J. J. Murphy of Hyde Park.

ST. LOUIS' INCOME CUT BY \$10,000

ST. LOUIS—City officials were disappointed to learn that the total assessed valuation of St. Louis railroad, railway, telephone, telegraph and bridge property, as fixed by the state board of equalization, amounts this year only to \$55,954,238, instead of \$57,000,000, the estimate on which the officials had been counting, says the Republic.

Last year the board fixed the total valuation of such property in St. Louis at \$56,350,131, and the year previous at \$55,376,730.

The city receives for municipal purposes only \$1 on each \$100 valuation, and consequently the municipal revenue for this year will be about \$10,000 less than had been estimated by the comptroller's office.

WOMEN ADVOCATE NEW HIGH SCHOOL

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The public school situation was discussed by Superintendent J. Burton Wiley before the women's town improvement committee, says the Newark News. The women voted to advocate a new high school rather than a grade school and approved the changes in curriculum.

FIRST CADETS SHOOTING FOR CORPS TROPHY

Battalion Rifle Competition Is Day's Program at State Range—B Company Wins Second Corps Match With 558 Score

MEDALS ALSO STAKED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Battalion rifle competition for the members of the first corps of cadets takes place today on the Bay State Rifle Association's range with teams of 10 officers or enlisted men and one substitute whose assignments are five shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards and one sighting shot at each range. The corps trophy will be awarded to the company making the highest score, and prizes will go to the members of the winning team.

In addition to the contest for the corps trophy, matches are also scheduled for the National Rifle Association and the Appleton medals. In the former five shots will be fired at 200, 500 and 600 yards, one sighting shot at each range. In the latter there will be 10 shots at 200 yards with no sighting shot, and at least 40 must be made to win.

Capt. Frank S. Perkins' B company won the state trophy in the annual rifle competition of the second corps cadets yesterday. B company's team took the lead at 200 yards and held it through both the 500 and 600-yard ranges.

In the individual match Lieut. Henry S. Perkins, corps adjutant, ran off 15 bullets and captured the N. R. A. medal.

Summary: First team prize, state trophy, B company, score, 588. Individual competition—N. R. A. medal, Lieut. H. S. Perkins, corps adjutant, score 68; Dawson medal and a cup, 1st Sgt. Burke, C. 68; Ropes medal and cup, Capt. W. E. Hoyt, D. 66; Spencer medal and cup, Lieut. H. E. Mitton, A. 66; corps medal and cup, Sgt. P. O'Keefe, D. 35; Lieut. Perkins cup, Lieut. F. H. Becker, B. 64; Lieut. Rushford cup, Lieut. N. T. Very, headquarters, 64. Revolver match, open to officers and men—first by Sgt. C. B. Almy, 136; second by Lieut. H. S. Perkins, 132; third by Capt. W. E. Hoyt, 132. Three cups were offered in this competition by Colonel Ropes, Major Jenkins and Captain Vaughan. Revolver match, open to enlisted men—won by Sgt. C. B. Almy, 42.

FIRE OFFICERS ARE SHIFTED TO ADD EFFICIENCY

Four Captains Are Transferred and a Lieutenant Is Promoted for Good of the Boston Service

Promotion of Lieut. Thomas J. Muldoon of engine 18, Boston fire department, to be captain, and the transfer of four fire captains to engine houses near their homes, to add to the efficiency of the department, were announced today. The changes become effective at roll call tomorrow.

Capt. Daniel M. Shaughnessy is transferred from engine 12 to ladder 23. This will be the first time since 1899 that a ladder 23 has been in command of a captain, a lieutenant having had charge. This station on Washington street, near Grove Hall has been equipped recently with motor chemical 5.

Capt. Melvin F. Mitchell of engine 33 is shifted to engine 12. Capt. Michael J. Lawler is transferred from engine 36 to engine 33. Capt. Denis Driscoll, goes from engine 20 to engine 37, providing the latter station with a captain after a lapse of eight months.

Lieutenant Muldoon, advanced to a captaincy, is changed from engine 18 to engine 20.

BOYS MUST PAY FOR WINDOWS

Five Maplewood boys will have to rake leaves and clean yards to earn \$3 each to help pay for repairs in the Maplewood school windows, 10 of which they admitted breaking when brought before Judge Bruce of Malden court yesterday.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display—1 to 10 times, per line, 15c; 11 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 18 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FLORIDA HOME. Nine acres situated on beautiful lake. Picturesque sloping parkland to water's edge. 5-rm. modern bungalow with bath and closets. Home furnished throughout, complete for house-keeping even to groceries in pantry shelves. Lighting system. 2000 gal. elevated tank and pumping outfit supplying house and lawn. Garage, chicken yards and houses. 2-rm. bath house; boat house. Beautiful live oak shade in front of house. Oranges, grapefruit and 15 other kinds of fruit trees. Location free from mosquitoes and flies. Highest temp. in 3 years, 96°. Automobile service, with daily mail from Waldo passes door each day. Must sell at once. Price \$4,000; terms to suit. Write owner, WILLIAM A. BELL, EARLETON, FLORIDA.

REAL ESTATE—PORTLAND, ORE

FOR SALE BY OWNER A tract of choice residence lots at a price which make them an attractive investment; will sell in amounts of \$2500 and up; full investigation solicited. C. L. BRUBAKER, 288 Glen Ave.

BOSTON OPERA CO STILL HOPES FOR MR. WEINGARTNER

No Confirmation, However, Has Yet Come—Greater Cooperation of Music Centers Planned

Reported endeavor of Henry Russell to secure the services of Felix Weingartner after the season of 1913-14 as chief musical director of the Boston opera company, while regarded as possible at the Boston opera house, receives no confirmation as yet.

It is thought that the engagement of Mr. Weingartner would give the company a distinction that would be valuable, but it is said that in managerial discussions hitherto only a few weeks of service from the conductor has been deemed possible. On the other hand it is pointed out that a European musical artist can be secured on better terms for a full season in America than for a temporary season.

The plan has been discussed of having Mr. Weingartner serve a part of the winter with the Boston opera company, enough to cover a good share of the season, and to have him serve the rest of the time with other organizations. This, it is explained, would give the opera company the acclaim of having one of the first of conductors at the head of its music.

With another season in which to present the scheme to music festival and symphony orchestra organizations it is thought that the Boston opera managers may secure the leadership of Mr. Weingartner.

FIVE CITIZENS TO BE PLANNERS OF MALDEN'S WORK

Commission Will Have Charge of Erection of All City Buildings and of All Development

Malden's city government has approved an ordinance for the creation of a city planning council to consist of five citizens to be appointed by the mayor, the term of each commissioner appointed after the creation of the council to be for five years, one commissioner to be appointed each year after the establishment of the board.

The duties of the new commission will be to plan a comprehensive plan for the growth and development of the city, having full powers where such will not conflict with other city officials and departments, and to act in an advisory capacity when the subject matter is under the jurisdiction of such officials.

The new commission will have charge of the erection of all new municipal buildings. Playgrounds, park laying out and building, park maintenance and laying out, street lines, heights of structures and such matters will come under their jurisdiction.

In addition the council will be ready to consider all matters pertaining to the general appearance and welfare of the city which the city council shall place in its hands. Especially is the new council designed to care for the proper housing of the people of the city.

ELECTRICAL UNION WORKERS ENJOY BASS POINT SAIL

Today's session of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Unions in Faneuil hall was adjourned early so that the delegates and their wives could take a trip down the harbor for a clam bake at Bass Point. The excursion was given by Boston Union 103, which will also give the visitors a banquet at the Revere house next Monday.

Reports of F. J. McNulty of New York, international president, and Charles P. Ford, general secretary, were submitted at yesterday's meeting, and all recommendations made at the convention were sent to committees.

CONGRESSIONALISTS TO MEET The first session of the Boston Congressionalists' meeting will be held next Monday at 10:30 a. m. in Pilgrim hall, 14 Beacon street. The Rev. Dr. John Howland of Mexico will speak on "The American Policy in Mexico."

STREET SPEAKING BARRED

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The city council of Spiro, Okla., has adopted an ordinance prohibiting political or religious speeches on the streets, says the News-Scimitar, under Ft. Smith, Ark., date.

PIANOS

VOSE

PIANO ROOMS

Some unusually attractive piano bargains will be displayed on our floors during this week. This means that we will offer standard makes at prices that will move them quickly. Any one contemplating the purchase of a piano should visit the VOSE PIANO ROOMS before deciding. EASY TERMS.

\$400 New 88-Note Player Piano

Not a VOSE But absolutely the finest proposition at this price ever shown.

The largest stock of renting pianos in Boston at lowest prices.

YOU CAN BUY any piano you rent at the VOSE PIANO ROOMS and have all the rental paid the first year applied on the purchase price; the payments of the balance will be arranged as you wish at the VOSE PIANO ROOMS.

Out-of-town Correspondence Solicited.

160 Boylston Street

FOR SALE—Decker Bros. Grand piano; excellent opportunity for studio, church, school or public building. Tel. Brighton 375-M, or 2-512. Monitor Office.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE

One of the Last Packard 30s Ever Made

7 Pas. Touring almost like new; bought last Oct.; always driven by owner; stored most of last winter at 12 miles which is just enough to break in the bearings; has Warner Speedometer, Clarton Horn, Windshield "Packer," tire rack with two extra shoes and tubes; now equipped with nearly new 37 by 5 shoes and tubes; also Hat Box and many other extras; cost owner about \$4700.00. He has no more use for a car and will take \$2500.00 cash. Have original invoice from agents. Address H. F. P. Box 42, No. Freeport, Me.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRAND NEW SUITES

Suites contain 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, beautifully finished, every possible modern improvement including steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, front and rear piazzas; refrigerators, electric and gas stoves, gas ranges, set tubs, awnings, shades, screens, etc.; convenient to everything; rents from \$40 to \$60 per month. Owner, GEORGE W. JOHNSON, 1290 Beacon st., Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass. Free auto service.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

EASIER WASH DAYS

Try a Kalamazoo Washer for 30 days and see what one work it does.

Factory to You—Only \$4.00

No jobbers or dealers profits. Write us for catalog today.

KALAMAZOO MANUFACTURING CO., 424 No. Church St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Saw Steel Hand Made

\$1.00 Prepaid SET for the

Money back if not satisfactory. GENERAL ORDER COMPANY, Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago.

POULTRY

REDUCE the cost of living by buying the house, pre-paying capacity 12 hens; write for free circular listing 20 different cuts. E. C. YOUNG BOX CO., Randolph, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL

BERLITZ

ALL LANGUAGES Superior native teachers. Terms reasonable. Trial lesson free.

The Best Method. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. Privately and classes.

132 BOYLSTON STREET TELEPHONE OXFORD 2894

New Classes Constantly Forming. DO NOT SPEND TIME OR MONEY WITH INFERIOR METHODS.

SALESMAN WANTED

WANTED—A few high grade salesmen for an educational proposition. Schools throughout the country are seeking material to visualize the daily text book lessons. Such equipment is available, and is approved and endorsed by leading educators. Write "Visualizer," Monitor Office.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE Counselor-at-Law Mutual Life Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa. New York address 803 W. 150th St.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

CIVIL ENGINEER—DANVILLE, ILL.

CHAS. COTTINGHAM CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER DANVILLE, ILL.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT at Medford, Mass., 7-room st.-5-room cottage house, modern improvements, near electric, and steam heat, rent \$25 a month. Apply at store corner Main and Summer, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Suites in Brookline

Fronting on the Parkway, five and six rooms with steam heat, continuous hot water, and janitor service; fifteen minutes from Park street subway; rent moderate. Apply to The Woodbourne Company, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

BROOKLINE

NINE-ROOM housekeeping apartment at Coolidge Corner; most desirable in every way. Repairs and order work. Apply at telephone 2137-W.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

350 VARIETIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

81 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SALESMAN WANTED in New York City as exclusive representative for sale of book matches; man required who has had broad experience in selling matches, particularly in handling of book matches. New and superior product. Excellent opportunity for high class man to establish permanent connection. Address with full particulars and refs. J. A. McGUIRE MATCH CO., 2267 Clybourn ave., Chicago.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, St. Stephen st., 97, suite 27—Large room for one or two persons. Apply to janitor.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 185, Suite 4—Two nicely furnished rooms en suite, suitable for couple; call evenings.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET

702 SHERIDAN ROAD

N. W. CORNER PINE GROVE AVE. Near the Lake Shore.

\$75.00 PER MONTH

Eight-room apartment; large, light rooms; choicest appointments; 2 porches; large yards. Best transportation facilities and Northwestern "L" express. Open for inspection. Ready for occupancy. Apply owner, WM. M. MORRISON, 56 E. Division st., Chicago. Phone North 2240.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Light, airy, newly decorated, furnished room, C. and surface transport. 4546 Lake ave., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER

Voice Training, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Training for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2891, Chicago.

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OTTO F. HAHN

Painting, Decorating, Plaster, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1835, 1230 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD Attorney and counselor 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

CHICAGO ADVERTISING

FOR THE MONITOR

For classification with the advertising of other Chicago firms may be left at the local office of the Monitor.

750 PEOPLE'S GAS BUILDING.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISING

TRUNKS AND BAGS

BUY Bankhardt's TRUNKS and LEATHER GOODS 438-440 RACE ST.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MISS ADRIAN BRYANT, Public Stenographer 1307 Union Trust Bldg. Phone Main 2764

Cincinnati Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to 1008 First National Bank bldg.

KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

MEN'S APPAREL

F. A. COWLBECK CO.

Sell the Better Things That Men Wear

HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS 106 West Main Street

BAKERY

YOU DEMAND cleanliness and quality; we guarantee it. BRYANT'S BAKERY, 204-206 W. Main st.; phone 725.

NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Metropolitan Park Commission.

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for dredging in Charles River Basin between North Beacon Street, Boston, and Gallen Street, Watertown, and improving the southerly bank thereof, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock m. of September 25, 1913, at which time and place the bids will be publicly opened and read. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1000. The estimate of the amount of work to be done is as follows: 50,000 cubic yards earth excavation; 100 cubic yards rock excavation. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract, specifications, bond, and plans may be obtained at the office of the engineering department, 14 Beacon Street. A deposit of \$1 will be required for copies of the above mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS, EDWIN T. CURTIS, DAVID N. SKILLINGS, ELLERTON P. WHITNEY, EVERETT C. BENTON, Metropolitan Park Commission. JOHN R. KASLIN, Engineer.

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ware and stationery. Charles W. Warren & Co., 104-106 Washington ave., Washington Arcade building.

Tone of the Stock Market Is Unsteady

MARKET TURNS STRONG IN THE LATE TRADING

Considerable Irregularity Prevails in Early Part of Session Followed by Good Advances, Union Pacific Leading

NEW HAVEN IS WEAK

New Haven made another bid for attention this morning by dropping to a new low point, selling off sharply from last night's closing price. Belief seems to generally obtain that the dividend will be reduced to 4 per cent basis and that the stock naturally should recede to a lower level if another reduction in the disbursement is made. Uncertainty regarding the \$67,000,000 bond issue also may have considerable to do with the dropping tendency.

The New York market pursued an erratic course during the first few minutes. Opening prices were generally lower than last night's closing and there were some good recoveries in the early trading. The Rock Island issues continued weak. Stocks rallied slightly toward the end of the first half hour.

Mohawk was the weakest early feature of the local market. Other securities showed a sagging tendency.

New Haven opened unchanged in New York at 88 and declined to 85 1/2, rallying moderately afterward. The petroleum stocks were weak. California Petroleum opened off 1/4 points at 20 and rallied to 22 1/2 before midday. Mexican Petroleum was off 3 points at the opening at 65 1/2, and recovered two points of the loss during the first half of the session.

Some effort was made to bid up prices by advancing Union Pacific. It opened off 1/4 at 158 1/2, and moved above 159. Canadian Pacific opened off 1/2 at 232, receded to 231 1/2, and then rose more than a point.

Boston & Maine turned weak on the local exchange, following New Haven's example. After opening unchanged at 61 1/2, it declined more than 2 points before midday. Granby opened off 1/4 at 76 1/2, rose to 76 1/2, and declined a point.

Stocks continued irregular during the afternoon. Union Pacific common and preferred held up well, the preferred being in especially good demand. Mexican Petroleum advanced further. American Woolen preferred advanced well on the local exchange.

The entire New York market turned strong in the late trading. Union Pacific leading the advance. People's Gas was conspicuous in the rise.

OPERATIONS OF STEEL FOUNDRIES

CHICAGO—The American Steel Foundries Company is now operating on a 75 to 80 per cent basis, with orders ahead to run well into December. There is practically little new business in sight, which on comparing with previous years is not unexpected at this time.

The months of July and August, as well as September, are usually quiet, although the latter month varies with conditions in different years. Inquiries for specifications are just beginning to come in, and there are indications that the last three months of the year will show additional orders forthcoming.

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: September 13.30 bid, October 13.45, December 13.40, January 13.27, March 13.32, May 13.37, June 13.30@13.31, July 13.34.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton moderate business; prices firm. Middlings 7.06, up 13 points. Sales estimated 15,000 bales, receipts 6,000, including 2,000 American. Futures opened firm, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 up, and at 12:30 p. m. firm, 4 to 5 1/2 up, higher.

UNITED STATES STEEL
WINNIPEG—U. S. Steel Products Company has applied for permission to do business in Manitoba.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Showers and cooler tonight; Friday probably rain; moderate northwest to north winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Local rain tonight and cooler; Friday unsettled with rain near the coast; moderate northwest to north winds.

SHOWERS in light and moderate amounts were general in the central valleys, on the Gulf and the eastern districts. Weather fair elsewhere. Temperature has risen in New England, the upper Missouri valley, and has fallen in the lake regions. Barometer was moderately high in the lake regions and low in Missouri and the Northwest.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 67; 12 noon 73; 5 p. m. 75. Average in Boston yesterday, 63 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 64; New York 64; Buffalo 64; Philadelphia 64; Chicago 64; Denver 64; Portland, Me. 64; Des Moines 64; San Francisco 64; Jacksonville 64; St. Louis 64; Kansas City 64; Nantucket 64.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:50; sets 4:50; 12:30 p. m. Length of day 12:25.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:20 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Alaska Gold | 20 | 20 1/2 | 20 | 20 1/2 |
| Am Ag Chem Co pf. | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Amalgamated | 78 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Am Can | 34 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Am Can pf. | 96 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Am Car Fr | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Am Cities pf. | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 |
| Am Cotton Oil | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Am Loco | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Am Loco pf. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Am Smelting | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Am Smelting pf. | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Am T & T | 131 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 131 1/2 |
| Anacosta | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Assets Realize Co. | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Av Coast Line | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| Aviation | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Balt & Ohio | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Beth Steel | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
| Beth Steel pf. | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 |
| Brooklyn R T | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| Brooklyn Union | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| Brutus Term | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Cal Petrol | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Cal Petrol pf. | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| Canada Southern | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| Can Pac | 232 1/2 | 233 1/2 | 231 1/2 | 233 1/2 |
| Can Pac pf. | 227 1/2 | 227 1/2 | 227 1/2 | 227 1/2 |
| CCC & S L | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Central Leather | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Ches & Ohio | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 |
| Ch M & St Paul | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Ch M & St Paul pf. | 131 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 131 1/2 |
| Ch N & W | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 |
| Chino | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Col Fuel | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Col Gas | 132 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 132 1/2 |
| Con Prod | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Denver pf. | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| D S & A | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Erie | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Gen Electric | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 146 1/2 | 146 1/2 |
| Gen Motor | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Goodrich | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Gr Nor pf. | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| Gr Nor Ore | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
| Helme Co pf. | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| Illinois Cent | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 |
| Insulation | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Inter-Met | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Inter-Met pf. | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Int Paper pf. | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Kan & Texas | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Kan City Co | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| L W Co pf. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Laclede Gas | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Laclede Gas pf. | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 |
| Lehigh Valley | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Mex Petrol | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Miami | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Missouri Pac | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Mt St P & Ste M | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 |
| Natl Lead | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 |
| Nevada Con. | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| N Y Central | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| N Y C & H L | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| N Y N H & H | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Nor & West | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Northern Am | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Northern Pac | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| Pennsylvania | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| People's Gas | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Pitts Coal | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Pitts Coal pf. | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| Pressed St Car | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Pullman | 153 1/2 | 153 1/2 | 153 1/2 | 153 1/2 |
| Ray Con | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Reading | 167 1/2 | 167 1/2 | 167 1/2 | 167 1/2 |
| Rep I & S | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Rock Island | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| Rock Island pf. | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Rumley | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Ry & S pf. | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Sabine A L | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Seaboard A L pf. | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Seas-Robuck | 189 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 189 1/2 |
| Seas-Robuck pf. | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Southern Pac | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Southern Pac 1 pf | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Southern Ry | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Southern Ry pf. | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| ST & S F 2d pf. | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Tenn Copper | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Texas Gas | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Third Ave | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Underwood | 158 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 158 1/2 | 160 1/2 |
| Union Pac | 158 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 158 1/2 | 160 1/2 |
| Union Pac pf. | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| U S Dry Goods pf. | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| U S Rubber | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 |
| U S Rubber pf. | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| U S Steel | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 |
| U S Steel pf. | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 |
| Utah Copper | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Va-Car Chem | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Va-Car Chem pf. | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Walsh | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| W Maryland pf. | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| Western Union | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Westinghouse | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
| Woolworth | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 39 1/2, Cambria Steel 51, Electric Storage Battery 50 1/2, Gen. Asphalt-pf trc 76, Lehigh Navigation tra 85, Lehigh Valley 78 1/2, Pennsylvania Steel pf 66, Philadelphia Company 44, Philadelphia Electric 23 1/2, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 23, Philadelphia Traction 81, Union Traction 40 1/2, United Gas Imp. 84 1/2.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper closing: Spot 27 1/2, futures 27 1/2. 6d. Market easy. Sales—spot 300; futures 1400 tons. Spot, off 7a. 6d. Futures, off 7a. 6d. Best selected copper 27 1/2, off 15a. Pig tin ended easy spot 21 1/2, off 10a. 6d. Futures 21 1/2, off 7a. 6d. Spanish pig lead 22 1/2, off 2a. 6d. Spelter 22 1/2, off 5a. Cleveland warrants 5a. 4 1/2d. unchanged.

FARM LIBRARY IS DONATED

PORTLAND, Ore.—A farmers' library, containing several hundred books on agriculture, has been given by the state to the Carnegie library of this city, says the Oregonian under date of Oregon City, Ore.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE

LONDON—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was raised from 5 to 6 per cent today.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

The annual report of the Wisconsin Central, the Chicago division of the Soo line, gives the following income account and traffic statistics:

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total operating revenue | \$10,808,000 | \$10,315,435 |
| Operating expenses | 7,208,320 | 7,271,417 |
| Net revenue | 3,599,680 | 3,044,018 |
| Other income | 49,039 | 8,256 |
| Total income | 3,648,719 | 3,052,274 |
| Chgs., taxes and | 2,641,380 | Inc. 163,374 |
| Surplus | 1,007,339 | Inc. 701 |

*Equal to 8.74% on \$12,500,000 preferred stock, as compared with 4.45% last year.

Traffic statistics compares as follows:

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Miles operated | 1,092 | 1,091 |
| Pass. carried | 1,928,148 | 1,826,658 |
| Pass one mile | 1,000,176,585 | 100,124,302 |
| Rate per passenger | 1.863c | 1.827c |
| Tons freight | 6,784,779 | 5,842,231 |
| Tons one mile | 1,289,918 | 1,061,531 |
| Av haul, mile | 183.70 | 181.70 |
| Rate per ton per mi. | 0.647c | 0.670c |

DIVIDENDS

Tremont and Suffolk Mills declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 17.

The Trinidad Electric Company, Ltd., has declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 10.

The Sharon Steel Hoop Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1.

The Demerara Electric Company, Ltd., has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Oct. 1.

Subway Realty Company declared a regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Finance Company of Pennsylvania declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the first preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.

The Detroit Edison Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Niagara Falls Power Company declared usual quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 1.

Boston Belting Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Library Bureau has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Reading Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on its common stock and of 1 per cent on its second preferred.

The Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company declared usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.

Flint Mills of Fall River declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 27 to stockholders of record Sept. 17. This is its usual rate.

Vacuum Oil Company declared a dividend of \$3 a share, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 15. This is the second 3 per cent dividend declared this year.

Electric Storage Battery Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent each on its preferred and common stocks, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 22.

The Electric Storage Battery Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent each on its preferred and common stocks, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Tremont and Suffolk Mills dividend of \$1.50 a share follows a declaration of \$3 in March. Prior to that the big Lowell mill had paid no dividends since the \$2 declaration of August, 1910.

The directors of the Ahmeek Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$3 a share. This compares with \$5 declared three months ago, \$7 six months ago and \$6 a year ago.

At a meeting of directors of Assets Realization Company a dividend of 1 per cent was declared, payable Oct. 1 making the total dividends for the year 1913, 7 per cent being the same annual rate as paid in the past.

Philadelphia Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 1 and a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the 6 per cent cumulative stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 1.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Gas Companies have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 3 to stock of record Oct. 15. Directors of the East Boston Gas Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. Directors of the Newton and Watertown Gas Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/

THE HOME FORUM

Nationalism in Music Not Accepted by All

That there is such a thing as national music is a proposal which offends the taste of many people, according to Redfern Mason, writing in the Atlantic Monthly. Their musical ideal is that of pure sonority unperplexed by the hint of anything outside of its own beauty. The confusion of tongues cannot reach it; it dwells far from the clash of races. He says:

According to this view, to stamp music with national characteristics is to reduce it from the proud position of being the one language which all can understand to a speech split up into a hundred dialects, some of them as incomprehensible to the generality of mankind as pigeon-English. Here and there, one of these idealists will grant to folk-song national flavor, just as there may be dialect poetry, or flowers may develop traits peculiar to the part of the world in which they are found. But that the peculiarities of folk-song are to be met in the music of the masters, or, if found, would become its dignity, this they deny, firm in the conviction that the fluctuating qualities of race and nationality cannot be expressed in an art so pure and abstract as music.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that our generation has not lacked composers who chose to write in what they deemed their national idiom—List as a Hungarian, Grieg as a Norwegian, Mous-

orgsky as a Russian. Believers in the nationalism of song assert that the best work of the masters is national, and, in support of this view they point to the resemblance—a resemblance which they declare not to be accidental—borne by the best melody of the great composers to the folk-music of their native land. In the resemblance they see a fitness based on the inherent dignity of national character; for a folk-song in its best form is the people's praise of love and heroism, their hatred of tyranny, their reaching out after the divine.

A Prayer

Grant that we fall not from Thy grace,
Nor cast away our crown!
—Mrs. C. F. Alexander.

"HE SHALL GIVE YOU ANOTHER COMFORTER"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, that chapter so familiar to all Bible students, Jesus, with divine tenderness and compassion, assures his disciples, "I will not leave you comfortless; I will come to you." Just a moment before he had said, "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter . . . even the Spirit of truth." The natural grief of the disciples at the thought of parting from

their beloved Master was thus assuaged by the promise of Jesus that he would come again, and that the Comforter who should come would abide with them forever.

This realization of the constant presence, the tender watchfulness and protection, the divine guidance of infinite Love comes as a heavenly blessing when to human sense we seem encompassed on every side by darkness and despair, perhaps when our hopes have failed, our plans miscarried, our friends forsaken us. A hymn which Christian Scientists love to sing voices with poetic beauty the experience of many a traveler out of this sense of fleeting phenomena into the reality of being:

"Theories, which thousands cherish,
Pass like clouds that sweep the sky;
Creeds and dogmas all may perish,
Truth itself can never die . . .

"Thrones may totter, empires crumble,
All their glories cease to be;
While she, Christlike, crowns the humble,
And from bondage sets them free."
—R. C. Waterson, Christian Science Hymnal, No. 123.

How many times in human experience, as we journey out of the wilderness of material beliefs into the promised land of Christ, Truth, do we see some man-made system or theory to which we have pinned our faith crumble and fall, our little world lie in ashes about our feet, yet, when the moment passes, we find that underneath us still are the "everlasting arms!" Still the Comforter is here. Jesus promised his disciples that the Comforter who should come would continue to teach them, and to awaken in them the remembrance of his former teachings. What were these teachings, which Jesus, by parable, precept, homily and so-called miracle, had striven so earnestly to implant in their consciousness?

He taught the power and the glory and the majesty of infinite Love, the creator of man and the

each list to be art commissioner. No work of art can be purchased by the city without the approval of these commissioners and they may also be asked by the mayor or city council to pass on the design of any municipal structure, bridge, approach, lamp, ornamental gate or fence, or the like. All contracts and orders for paintings, monuments, statues, bas-relief or other sculpture are made by the board, under approval of the mayor.

New South Wales Growing

According to the New South Wales government statistician the population of New South Wales at the end of the June quarter was 1,809,125, the increase for the quarter being 9633.

As to Not Being Like Everybody Else

One of the dangers of the day is such a rubbing down of the qualities natural to a man in the fierce attrition of life as shall take from him his salient traits, the things that make him distinctive. Occasionally, still, you meet a person whom you declare to be a "character," a man with the bark on," in Frederick Remington's piquant phrase. What do you mean in so designating him? Simply that such a person is not like everybody else, as most of us are; dares to pursue his idiosyncrasies, to be himself even if so doing runs counter to the prevalent mode. How many of us, for example, fellow-men,

really have the social courage to wear a collar or a necktie that is distinctly out of date, though it cost quite enough and is in an excellent state of preservation? Or how many women have sufficient individuality to adopt a coiffure really becoming to the shape of their heads, in spite of the current fashion which caricatures beauty?—Richard Burton in the Bellman.

About the Channel Tunnel

The Paris Temps, commenting on the question of the channel tunnel, expresses itself in favor of a tunnel divided into two sections, one for the railway and one for motor traffic.

Gardening Pleasurable Task in England

Austen Chamberlain recently opened the annual show of the Sparkhill Horticultural Society at Birmingham, England. In proposing "Prosperity to the Society" Mr. Chamberlain said that Birmingham people had always been rather gardening folk. Surely he might say that the pursuit of horticulture was one of the most attractive, as well as the most innocent, of the pleasures to which men and women could addict themselves. A garden gave them recreation and repose and something to do when they merely wanted a change of activities. He thought it was the case that the love of flowers for their own sake was spreading, and that they were much more cared for and sought after than they used to be 20 or 25 years ago. Certainly, to any one who thought about it, one of the most striking changes in the last 25 years or so, in the aspect of London especially, but of other great towns as well, was the number of flowers that were now to be seen in them. He remembered that once there were very few flower shops in London and he also remembered when Birmingham was almost without flowers for sale in the streets. Now there was an increasing supply, which had evidently been called forth by an increased demand, and which had in turn increased that demand.

Place of Libraries in Education of England

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Library Association was held at the Municipal College, Bournemouth, Eng., recently. The association was welcomed to Bournemouth by the mayor, Alderman McCalmont Hill, and several members of the Bournemouth town council and library committee. The president, the Earl of Malmesbury, thanked the mayor for the cordial welcome extended to the association and then moved a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Councillor J. F. Leslie, chairman of the library committee, Liverpool. In the course of his remarks, he said that the educational ideal had more and more assumed a large place in their national outlook, but its development must be gradual, normal and spontaneous. As a nation they were passing through a most critical moment in their history. There were two powerful but pernicious agencies at work just now, the forces of superficiality and cosmopolitanism. These were not confined to one

class, and asserted themselves with increasing arrogance, producing social discontent and industrial unrest. Their association could do much to remedy this state of things. The mistake which had been made by well-meaning fanatics was that they had persuaded themselves into a belief that every child was destined to become a literary genius if you only kept him at school long enough, and poured enough public money upon his defenseless head. Such a notion was grotesque. The state's duty was strictly limited to starting the little feet upon the road to knowledge, but the finding of the key belonged not to all. It was for those who had sought and found it that the doors of their great educational institutions should be thrown open. His only regret was that the association for the moment did not occupy a more definite position in the general scheme of education. It was not to set up a false standard of superiority, by making those who read believe that they were better than the rest of mankind, that libraries existed, but to inculcate a more truly individual knowledge of things which concerned humanity and to secure a more reasoned and more impartial judgment on matters affecting their everyday life.

A paper on "Cooperative Specializing by Municipal Libraries" was read by A. A. Garstang, Southampton, who discussed the possibility of cooperation by groups of local libraries in the selection of their books on literary and scientific subjects. Mr. Garstang considered that every library should specialize in some subject beyond the bounds of its own parochial needs, and by a mutual cooperation between groups of libraries much might be done to promote research by serious students resident in the area in which great groups were situated. J. McKillop read a paper on the extension of the public library to rural districts, and recommended drastic changes in the present methods of library administration. Comparing urban with rural populations, he said that about 88 per cent of the former had access as a civic right to public libraries, while only 1½ per cent of the rural population had the same privilege. It was eminently desirable that any one desiring books should have access to them, and there should be a unified service for the country. The time was ripe for another inquiry, and the demand for it should be pressed forward at once.

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How Boston Safeguards Civic Art

In 1808 the city of Boston established its art department, which gave definite charge of everything in the nature of civic art, museums, etc., into the hands of qualified judges. It is in charge of five commissioners appointed by the mayor, but chosen really by those who are best qualified to judge of their efficiency, namely the trustees of the museum of fine arts, the trustees of the Boston public library, the trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Boston Art Club, the Boston Society of Architects. These submit a list of three persons each to the mayor and the mayor chooses one person from

universe; the spiritual selfhood of man and the indissoluble bond between him and the Father; man's birthright, of dominion over all things and his divine heritage of deathless, immortal being, without beginning and without end. He taught that God is the one power, the one intelligence, the one substance; that He is reflected in the invisible, spiritual universe and in perfect, immortal man; that sin, sickness and death have no reality, no true being, but are simply phantoms of the mortal dream of existence that melts away with the coming of Truth. One moment of realization that divine Life fills all space and the mental images of sickness and death are blotted out of consciousness. Sin is destroyed by knowing its impotence, its unreality, its nothingness. With God perfect and man His likeness dwelling harmoniously and eternally in a spiritual universe, where can sin be found except as an image in mortal thought?

In demonstration of these wonderful truths, Jesus pointed to his high works, saying, "Believe me for the very work's sake"; and in answer to the inquiring disciples whom John sent to him he said, "Go your way, and tell John

Keeping Awake

We must learn to reawaken and keep ourselves awake, not by mechanical aids, but by an infinite expectation of the dawn, which does not forsake us in our soundest sleep. I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor. It is something to be able to paint a particular picture, or to carve a statue, and so to make a few objects beautiful; but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look, which morally we can do.—Thoreau.

EMERSON'S ESTIMATE OF BRONSON ALCOTT

THAT the little hall where Bronson Alcott used to talk to his friends of his high vision of the destiny of man—the Hall of Philosophy, as they named the unimposing structure—stands forgotten in the woods back of Orchard house, Concord, Mass., is something which lovers of the great names of Concord regret. Whether or not one understands Alcott enough to set him above his talented daughter in deserving commemoration, one would suppose that for the very honor of Emerson, who honored Alcott, the little building with its lofty associations would seem as well worth preserving as the house where the Alcott family slept and ate.

Emerson's journals, just now published, are full of references to his Concord associates and none of them does he estimate more thoughtfully and more sympathetically than Alcott. We read: "At Alcott's last Tuesday we had a meeting of 30 men and discussed the expediency of a club and clubroom. Al-

cott was festive and Olympian, as always, when friends come; his heart is then too great; his voice falters and chokes in his throat. . . . My newcomer seems large, sacred and crowned, to him. It was proposed that the club should rent the room in which we sat (Alcott's) and that he should be declared perpetual secretary."

"It is a bitter satire upon our social order just at present (1833) . . . the plight of Mr. Alcott, the most refined and the most advanced soul we have had in New England, who makes all others appear slow and cheap and mechanical, a man of such a courtesy and greatness that (in conversation) all others even the intellectual seem sharp and fighting for victory. He has the unalterable sweetness of a muse; yet because he cannot earn money by his pen or his talk, or by school keeping or bookkeeping or editing or any kind of meanness—may for this very cause that he is ahead of his contemporaries—is higher than they, and keeps himself out of the shop condescensions and smug arts which they stoop too," Emerson goes on to say that this man is doomed to neglect and scorn, even to pity. Only the other day, in fact, a visitor at Concord asked some questions of an intelligent member of that community and was told that Concord people never thought much of Alcott, because he never could earn a living.

To return, to Emerson's journal. He says: "I told Alcott that I should describe him as a man with a divination or good instinct for the quality and character of wholes; as a man who looked at things in a little larger angle than most other persons. . . . But he has the least shop value of any man. He has no wares; he has not wrought his fine clay into vases nor his gold dust into ingots. All the great masters finish their work to the eye and hand as well as to the divine reason. . . . But he is an inestimable companion, because he has no obligations to old or new, but is free as if new born."

"Alcott is the most obstinate unitarian that ever existed. He only believes in unity. Plato is dualist to him. Freexistence is as essential and familiar in his mind as hydrogen and sulphur is in a chemist's laboratory. Metaphysics his philosophy might be called with some show of truth. He believes in cause and effect." Emerson always said that he found more elevation in private talk with Mr. Alcott than with any other man.

When Thomas Wentworth Higginson planned a rush into the court house in

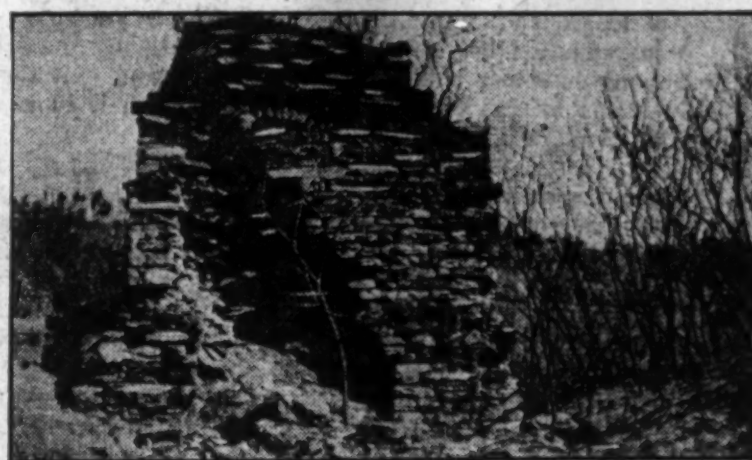
Boston to rescue the fugitive Anthony Burns, the assault failed from want of support. Alcott, armed only with his cane, braved the situation with philosophical composure and deliberateness. Emerson says of the circumstance: "What a fact that when Higginson went to the court house, having made up his mind that he should not return thence, the only man that followed him into it was Alcott."

Wild Parrots in the Early United States

IT IS a surprise to many people to know that there was at least one species of parrots or parakeets found in great numbers in the regions now the United States when the early explorations were being made. Broderip indeed begins his chapter on these birds by describing what he called the Carolina arara, elsewhere named the Carolina Carolinensis, which he says was formerly abundant as far north as Lake Ontario. In his "American Ornithological Biography," published 1831-1830, Audubon says that about 25 years before parrots could be found as far up the tributary waters of the Ohio as the Great Kanawha, the Scioto, the head of the Miami, and at the mouth of the Maumee at its junction with Lake Erie, on the Illinois river, and sometimes as far northeast as Lake Ontario, and along the eastern districts as far as the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. "At the present day," he continues, "few are to be found higher than Cincinnati, nor is it until you reach the mouth of the Ohio that parakeets are met, with in considerable numbers. I should think that along the Mississippi there is not now half the number that existed 15 years ago."

Audubon says that a stack on which parrots would alight looked as if a brilliantly colored carpet had been thrown over it. They would gather in great companies and their flight was rapid and straight over fields and rivers. "A general cry is kept up by the party and it is seldom that one of these birds is on wing for ever so short a space without uttering its cry." Though their movements were clumsy in walking they could climb trees quickly, aided by their curved bill, and could even hang supported only by the bill. The great green macaw, one of the most striking southern species was found in the Andes as high as 3000

Old-time Iron Furnace Near Franklin, Pa.



WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA has hundreds of abandoned sandstone furnace stacks, used long ago in smelting bog ore, reducing it to pig iron. These rude towers are usually hidden away in the valleys lying between the beautiful hills of that region. They are today all but covered by screens of sumac and second-growth oak. When these furnaces were active they utilized the ore from neighboring beds. The fuel was charcoal made from the abundant timber then lying all about them. Limestone for the flux was likewise found near by. The stacks were lined inside with fire clay, the charge of charcoal, limestone and ore being fed in from the top. The liquid cinder and metal were drawn off through appropriate openings called "notches" near the base. The molten iron flowed out through channels in a sand floor, and was cooled in these channels. The cinder formed a very hard, dark-colored glass-like slag. Many miles of good highway are today being balasted with this excellent material. Formerly the ironmasters had much difficulty in disposing of the slag and refuse from their furnaces within the narrow limits of many of these little valleys. The passing of this mode of iron manu-

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Safety Idea Growing

The safety-first idea in transportation is growing. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad, one of the pioneers in the movement, has taken another step forward by ordering speed posts erected beside its rails from end to end of its system. This insures a constant reminder to the engineer. Of course the speed limit varies with different sections of a road, and all the engineers are drilled constantly with instructions regarding those limits. The speed posts are designed to keep the engineer in touch with his orders. They are arranged at intervals of about a quarter of a mile and blaze out in big black letters the highest speed allowed on that section.

On Their Own Wealth

Though your virtues meet neglect,
Keep cool;
Rest assured that, if alive,
They will never sue for praise;
On their own wealth they will thrive.
Keep cool.

—George W. Light.

Uplifting Power

Receive Christianity as given to raise you in the scale of spiritual being.—Channing.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Finding Hidden Gold

Boys always like to hunt for hidden treasure and it is pretty sure that almost every boy and a great many girls have at one time or another poked and peered about old cellars or into likely places in the earth, half hoping, half "making believe," that they are really going to find something.

So some boy scouts in a town in Pennsylvania, not long ago were probably very much surprised when they really did make a find in a deserted house that stood alone in the hills. Three scouts came up to it on a tramp one day and boylike scrambled in a window to see what could be seen. There was a big brevice back of the fireplace and one of the boys put his arm in and felt something. He pulled it out. It proved to be a keg such as white lead for painting is kept in. The boys thought it must be paint that made the keg heavy to drag out, but when they turned it over there poured out a flood of tarnished gold coins. The coins bear dates from 1754 to 1800, it is said, which seems very strange, unless hoarding money in this way had been a family habit for generations. The boys counted the money and found over \$1000. They carried it to a bank, until the courts should decide to whom it really belonged.

Tide Helps Workmen

From the bottom of the bay of Fundy come some of the finest grindstones in the world, and the manner in which they are procured is simple and ingenious, the stonecutters making the exceptional tide perform the hardest part of the work. When the tide is out, which happens twice every day, the workmen quarry the stones from the solid rock and fasten them to a big flatboat. Then in comes the tide, a mighty flood rushing in as though the great ocean had suddenly changed its bed. Wonderful sight it is, rising often as high as a house. And now the men have nothing more to do. The tide lifts the boat and up comes the stone with it. Boat and stone are then brought close inshore, where the stone is removed at leisure when the tide is out.

Today's Puzzle

ENIGMA

That which protects the best of berries:
A gallant victor, young and brave;
A useful part of ships and wharves;
A city far beyond the wave.
These all may one short word comprise,
Which soon you'll guess if you are wise.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Lake Erie. Words: Line, afar, "kiyi," etc.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, September 18, 1913

Industrial Situation in Europe

IT IS REPEATEDLY said that a wave of industrial unrest is sweeping over Europe. It is very doubtful, however, if such a metaphor at all represents the actual condition of affairs. These waves are beginning to follow each other at such short intervals as to make it clear that it would be far more accurate to describe what is happening as something in the nature of a permanent disturbance. It is only when the disturbance takes a particularly violent form, such as that which has lately been witnessed in Dublin, that a recognition of what is happening is forced upon the man in the street. Still, any one who is in the habit of carefully following the trend of industrial development must be aware that there is never a moment today when the economic conditions of the European continent can be said to be entirely normal.

Any one who is foolish enough to attempt to estimate the strength of the disturbance by the examination of a particular area or of a particular expression is foredoomed to complete failure. The human mind is so constituted that it is probably absolutely impossible to arrive at a true understanding of any individual instance. Try as a person may to balance the evidence given by the two sides to a dispute, it is always only to find that you are faced by a conflict of testimony which baffles every attempt to reduce it to its true value. Even when what is known as an impartial investigation has taken place, it is invariably found that the passions on either side are left unaffected and that the public leans exactly to that view of the situation which is in accordance with its own prejudices.

In such circumstances, it is obvious that the only course which can be pursued in safety is that of taking a large grasp of the situation as a whole, and declining to be hurried into a partisanship in the case of the ever-recurring disputes between individual groups. The broad question at issue in what is commonly known as the struggle between capital and labor is the distribution of profits. In innumerable cases, the selfishness of one side or the other side produces a conflict which has little or nothing to do with the greater issue. The greater issue rests on the will of the nation to see justice done, and if justice is not done, it is not necessarily because one side or the other side is acting fairly or unfairly, but because the human nature of which both sides are composed is intent on securing a result not so much in accordance with principle as in accordance with its own desires. It would be ridiculous for one moment to pretend that the industrial system which arose on the ashes of the feudal system was animated by any greater wish to see justice done to the operative than was formerly done to the serf. If the feudal lord endeavored to extract the greatest service from his retainers, the modern captain of industry has commonly wished his army to march for the least possible pay. It is manifestly only by the destruction of human selfishness that humanity will achieve justice.

Anti-Tammany Forces Have Clearer Outlook

CLARIFICATION and simplification of New York city's mayoralty campaign has come with the inability of Mr. Gaynor's followers to find a candidate, willing to make the run, on whom they could agree. Mr. McAneny's natural refusal to play the role settled the matter. The factions and the persons involved in the recent effort to divide the anti-Tammany forces are now going over to the rival camps, choice in each case being determined mainly according to the motives which led originally to Mr. Gaynor's support. If because of a sincere belief that he was a "reform" instrument, then they now revert to the "reform" cause even though not enthusiastic about the "fusion" candidate. If because of a belief that Mr. Gaynor, while nominally a "free man" really was loyal to Tammany and to the "interests," they will now support the avowed Tammany candidates.

The city cannot fail to appreciate the altered outlook for the campaign and the election. The former will be much freer from personalities than it could have been had the triangular fight come off. Fundamental principles of wise urban statecraft will, we believe, be debated oftener than they would have been had the issue turned largely on the Gaynor record. There will be a chance now to concentrate voters' attention on the record of Tammany in the city and at Albany, and on the positive achievements of several of the "fusion" candidates while serving during the past few years as members of the board of estimate and in lesser positions.

A poll of voters "up state" taken recently in connection with the Sulzer-Tammany controversy, has disclosed very strong currents that are hostile to the organization which Mr. Murphy leads. If, in the five boroughs of the great city which Tammany has done so much to degrade, there is anything like the same revulsion of feeling, the "fusion" ticket would seem to have success awaiting it. Revelations at Albany during the impeachment trial of the Governor may have a damaging effect on the Tammany cause.

City Planning for Springfield

SO FAR as it might do so without trespassing upon the duties of existing authorities, the city council of Springfield, Mass., has turned over the whole matter of altering, reconstructing and developing its municipal works and buildings, either with reference to the whole community or to any particular part of it, to a commission of five citizens, with the mayor and presidents of the two council bodies as ex-officio members. In doing this it did not stint the latitude of the newly created board. On the contrary, the provisions of the ordinance under which the latter must act are of the most comprehensive scope. The commission must consider and recommend the location, use, nature and character of all public buildings; it must plan for the development of schools as social centers; it must plan for and recommend the location, extent, width, grades, nature and decoration of all streets, open spaces, boulevards, terraces, playgrounds, bridges, waterways and other public works of like nature; it must plan for and recommend locations and privileges granted corporations; it is to have a voice in

the fixing of building lines, and it must make careful studies of the resources, possibilities and needs of the city with respect to the conditions in and about rented dwellings, and develop plans with special reference to the housing of its people.

Springfield, like numerous other growing and prosperous and ambitious communities in the United States, finds, when it enters upon a scheme of this kind, that there are many hindrances to be overcome, and that some of the most obstructive of these are outgrowths of the prevalent complicated system of municipal government. Thus, despite the evident desire of the Springfield city council to confer broad authority upon this new commission, it has been found necessary to qualify the wording of the ordinance so as to render the duties of that body little more than advisory. It may investigate, plan and recommend, but it must be careful not to intrude at any point upon the domain of existing bodies that, while possessed of authority, are manifestly not doing what it is hoped this new creation may do toward coordinating the public works and promoting the esthetic welfare of the community. Recognition of the complexities of its present system may come all the sooner to Springfield, and with it an adequate remedy, because of the obstacles it must contend with in carrying out its commendable scheme of city planning.

No city of Springfield's size and character can be remodeled in a day, a year, or ten years. It has required centuries to bring municipal ugliness to its present stage of development; it may require centuries to obliterate it, but nothing can ever be accomplished in that direction unless a beginning shall be made.

THAT Ohio and Massachusetts and other states have recently put into operation more stringent laws than any that have heretofore existed with reference to the factory employment of children of school age does not relieve the nation of its obligation to the youth of the land, does not relieve it of a very important obligation to itself. Much more must be accomplished along this line before it can be truly said that the American people have performed their full duty. It may be taken for granted that exaggerations will occur in estimates giving the number of children under 16 bound to occupations that deprive them of their educational rights—which means deprivation of their rights of citizenship in the fullest sense—but it is difficult, on the other hand, to question statistics prepared by the national child labor committee without throwing doubt upon government statistics in general.

The committee asserts that more than 1,000,000 children of school age in the United States are denied the privilege of schooling by reason of their impressment into about 200 different occupations, and it is claimed that the service of these occupations not only deprives the children of education, but that it is of such a quality as to deprive them, very frequently, of just compensation for their labor.

Whether the number be more or less than 1,000,000, it is very well established that a large percentage of children in the United States are non-attendant in the schools. Offhand, it might be said that there is less cause for this condition in the United States than in most nations. Public and private education in this country costs a vast sum of money. Seemingly every provision possible is made for the promotion of urban and rural education. Yet, entirely aside from lack of ability in some cities to meet all the demands for seats and for full time, there is unquestionably everywhere a great discrepancy between the eligibles and the attendants. Various reasons may be given for this. One of the most important is the fact that the labor of boys and girls is sought in the industries. If it is not always fully compensated, it is compensated highly enough to make employment attractive. It must not be overlooked that in many cases parents, rather than children, yield to the temptation. Neither must it be overlooked that there is an age at which many boys and girls may be easily induced to lay down their books.

In a population bordering closely upon 100,000,000 it is far from being impossible that 1,000,000 children, who should be, are not now attending school. But this affords no justification for the fact. It should not be the case. The laws intended to prevent such a condition already provided should be enforced; where laws are weak they should be strengthened, where they are lacking they should be supplied. Big and great as this nation is, it cannot afford, for any reason, to have 1,000,000 of its school children, or anywhere near that number, out of school.

Fighting Collusive Armor Bids

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS continues to combat makers of armor plate, munitions of war and ship accouterments whose bids on United States government contracts seem to him tainted with collusive qualities. He has even had the audacity to purchase supplies in an over-sea market rather than have the American taxpayer subjected to what seems to him like extortion. Noting this executive policy, American manufacturers who hitherto have been debarré from bidding are beginning to show readiness to enter on genuine contests, in which competition will be real as well as nominal, a strife in which they are eager to take part provided it is conducted squarely.

As for the taxpaying public, it does not care, we suppose, whether the motive for the act of the southern journalist, turned cabinet officer, is ethical or economic, whether it originates in a theoretical belief in fair competition as against regulated monopoly, or in a natural, innate love of justice and a square deal. It approves the policy, whatever the motive, and it wonders why it has been left for Secretary Daniels to grapple with a condition of affairs by no means new. Anything like a defeat of the effort of the head of the navy to secure genuine competition and to put an end to methods which result in much of the inordinate cost of militarism will have one result, namely, to provoke renewed demand for governmental manufacture of naval supplies and all naval craft.

There have been intimations from Washington recently that war department officials and informed congressmen were favorable to increased competitive conditions in the manufacture of powder bought for the army. Competition, for one thing, tends steadily to force a higher quality of product, even when not affecting costs substantially. The spur of necessity never is upon either man or corporation that has no rival.

The Million Children Out of School

THE provisional President of Mexico, in his message to the national legislature, has stated his case with more sobriety of argument and less animosity toward the United States than had been predicted by many onlookers in the Mexican capital city. To be sure he still seems to cherish the notion that action taken by President Wilson has not had the backing of the people of the United States, and that he, Señor Huerta, can draw a distinction between the American "government" and the American people in assigning responsibility for such friction as has arisen. However, the important features of the message are, first, hopefulness as to "early solution of the differences between the two nations," and second, the pledge of an "unrestricted election" next month. Inferentially, also, the promise is made that he will not be a candidate.

Of the more prosaic details of the report to Congress, one fact is eloquent. Out of treasury funds amounting to \$27,600,000 at the beginning of the last fiscal year, \$24,900,000 has been expended for pacification of the country, which is a large sum relatively considered, when other and more pacific functions of government are taken into account. That the nation is in the field seeking loans is not surprising.

So far as military plans for the future are discussed by President Huerta it is evident that the national policy is for increased expenditure, and along modern theories of equipment. Thus generous provision is planned for aviation on its militant side. Washington as yet has shown no equal official prevision.

Not the least significant detail of the message is the deprecatory comment of the writer on the fact that the United States is not the only nation that has refused him recognition. The greatest of the South American republics happen to agree with the United States, and it causes "surprise and regret," for are they not "united by ties of blood, language and custom" to Mexico?

We question whether all the critics of President Wilson among his own countrymen have given full consideration to the fact which President Huerta thus deplors.

AT THE PRESENT ratio of growth the ordinary adjective will have to be reinforced. For example, it is reported that New York is to have the greatest hotel in the world. This sounds commonplace. The idea intended to be conveyed is that New York is to have the greatest greatest hotel in the world.

ITHACA, N. Y., has about 15,000 inhabitants and is situated in a district that cannot properly be called agricultural. Perhaps it was because of its distance from the source of ordinary vegetable table supplies that it felt so keenly the advancing cost of living, and perhaps to this fact is also due the vigor and intelligence with which it undertook, a year ago, to obtain garden truck upon reasonable terms. At all events, through combination between the Housewives' League and the Business Men's Association, steps were then taken which early in the present year culminated in the establishment of a public market. This was made possible by the organization of a public market corporation with a capital of \$3000, divided into 600 shares, valued at \$5 each. All the interesting details have been given in the news columns of the Monitor—how at first the farmers of the surrounding country were timid with regard to the enterprise; how only a dozen wagons appeared at the opening; how their produce was quickly bought up; how news of their experience spread until now from thirty-five to forty farm wagons, well stocked, cater to the patrons of the market, and how the housewives of Ithaca, with baskets on their arms, have revived the simple and happy custom of going to market in the early morning hours and carrying home the family provisions for the day.

This custom was general in the United States not many years ago. The public market was once a recognized and a well patronized institution in all quarters of the country. In some cities and towns, notably in the East, it still persists. In the cities of the South and central West the custom has rapidly declined in the last twenty-five years. New Orleans once had a market famed throughout the land. Time was when all St. Louis was supplied from its Union, its Biddle street and its Chouteau markets. Chicago once had a large market in each of the three towns constituting the city. Cincinnati, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York long depended almost wholly upon their markets for meat, fruit and vegetable supplies. Some of the cities mentioned have great markets still, but the patronage has changed. The housewives who, in the olden times, bestowed animation and picturesqueness upon the morning streets, going to or coming from the market places with their arm baskets, took long since to ordering table supplies by telephone and having them sent home by delivery wagon.

Ithaca has set a good example to large as well as to small communities. Its housewives are able to purchase fresher vegetables than were obtainable under the store system, and they are able to make considerable savings on every purchase. Those who might well afford to be luxurious in their methods, are doing much better by teaching democratic simplicity to those who can barely afford to provide necessities. Perhaps this is the very strongest point in favor of a return to the market basket. The moral influence of a general revival of the custom in a country where so many people are being molded to new conditions and environments would be great. It lies with American women, as with American men, to beat back the tendencies toward extravagance, toward snobbery, toward pernicious example and emulation of every character, that the human raw material coming to these shores may be fashioned to the republic's highest ideals of plain and honest citizenship.

E. B. LATHAM of Dunellen, N. J., W. E. Latham of New Britain, Conn., and Melville Latham of Montezuma Island, Ia., brothers, are candidates for the mayoralty in their respective towns. On the whole, it is pleasant to consider that they entered into political life in different parts of the country.

PRICES of practically everything are found to be higher now than they were a year ago. This being settled, the country may take up another little matter, that of figuring where the \$2,000,000 a day spent upon motion pictures in the United States comes from and is going to.

Significant Points in the Huerta Message

Ithaca Back to the Market Basket